

# DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET MINELAYER FIRES WARNING SHOTS

OW220051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0027 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Pref., Nov 22 KYOKO-- A Soviet minelayer fired three warning shots in an incident involving a Japanese fishing boat in the Tsushima Strait Thursday night, Maritime Safety Agency officials said Friday. No damage or casualties were reported from the Aiko Maru, the 8.5-ton fishing boat, which was fishing for yellow tail 30 kilometers northwest of Iki Island in the strait.

The officials identified the minelayer as the 2,300-ton Vychegda, with the ship serial number 121.

The Aiko Maru, from Mitsushima on Tsushima Island, was manned by a crew of three. Its skipper was Aiji Higuchi, 53. The Soviets opened fire when the fishermen tried to untie a rope which coiled around the anchor of the minesweeper, the officials said. The warship headed north after two Japanese patrol boats reached the scene, they said. The Aiko Maru entered Izuhara Port on Tsushima Island early Friday morning.

TRADING FIRM CHARGED WITH ILLEGAL EXPORT TO USSR

OW211057 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Yokohama, Nov 21 KYODO -- The Yokohama customs office asked public prosecutors Thursday to charge a Tokyo trading company and two of its employees for allegedly exporting six computers to the Soviet Union in violation of a ban imposed by the coordinating committee (COCOM), a U.S.-organized agency controlling exports of advanced western technologies to socialist countries.

The employees of Kokusai Boeki Kaisha took the computers to the Soviet Union as hand baggage on five occasions between March and July, according to a customs office spokesman. He said the small trading company in Tokyo's Shibuya ward did not obtain a license from the International Trade and Industry Ministry to export the computers worth about 35 million yen.

The United States, Japan and 14 NATO countries are members of COCOM set up in 1949. About 140 products, including computers and other electronic equipment, are currently on the committee's export ban list or subject to export regulations.

AVIATION SAFETY PACT SIGNED WITH U.S., USSR

OW211047 Tokyo KYODO in English 1040 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 21 KYODO -- Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States signed an agreement in Washington Tuesday for ensuring safety for private aircraft in the north Pacific, transport ministry officials announced Thursday. Under the agreement, direct communication lines, currently running between Anchorage and Tokyo air control centers, will be extended to Khabarovsk in the far eastern part of the Soviet Union, and thus provide commercial airliners with emergency information from three key locations.

The pact, drawn up last July and slated to go into effect within the next seven months, will provide airline pilots with hotline service in the event of engine trouble, hijacking, and interruption of communication with ground control. Moreover, to avoid a repeat of the September 1983 tragedy in which a Korean Airlines plane was shot down after entering Soviet airspace, the agreement also covers aircraft which stray into Soviet airspace.



With some 58 transpacific flights scheduled daily on three Japan-to-U.S. and two U.S.-to-Japan routes, ministry officials point out that the agreement is important. Of this total, 25 flights navigate on the R-20 route which is closest to Soviet airspace. It was on this route that the South Korean airliner was shot down. Transport ministry officials said that they hope to draw up a Soviet-Japan pact in the future covering flights over the northern Japan Sea.

#### U.S. APPROVES ATOMIC POWER AGREEMENT REVISIONS

OW220401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, Nov 22 KYODO -- Japan and the United States Thursday reached basic agreement to revise their bilateral atomic power agreement with new provisions requiring Japan to obtain prior U.S. approval for enriching uranium to more than 20 percent and strengthen physical protection of nuclear materials stored in Japan, a senior Japanese official said in Washington.

Yoshifumi Matsuda, director general for scientific and technological affairs at the Foreign Ministry, told reporters the U.S. would instead provide Japan with "generic" prior approval of its plans to reprocess spent nuclear fuel at Japanese atomic power reactors, thus simplifying complex procedures imposed on Japan under the current agreement, he said. Under the current pact, Japan is required to obtain U.S. approval for each case of reprocessing. However, the U.S. wants to have the right to unilaterally suspend the "generic" approval when necessary, a main stumbling block in the on-off negotiations since 1982.

Matsuda said Japan would have to concede such a right to the U.S., although he hoped it would be limited in future negotiations. The two countries are expected to hold their next negotiations in Tokyo next January with the aim of signing a new pact as early as next year.

#### U.S. DISSATISFIED WITH PROGRESS ON MOSS TALKS

OW210757 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 21 KYODO -- A visiting high-ranking U.S. government official Thursday expressed dissatisfaction with the progress in ongoing sector-by-sector bilateral trade negotiations. In a meeting with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, Allen Wallis, under secretary of state for economic affairs, quoted Secretary of State George Shultz as saying that protectionist sentiment in the U.S. Congress will flame up again early next spring should the current MOSS (Market-Oriented Sector-Selective) talks fail to show any appreciable progress, officials said. Wallis singled out wireless equipment and wood products as items in particular need of prompt market-opening of tariff-cutting measures, the officials said. He handed over a personal dispatch from Shultz to the same effect.

Shultz and Abe agreed in their talks last September that both sides will do their best to finalize negotiations in four areas -- telecommunications, electronics, drugs and medical equipment, and wood products -- by the end of this year. Wallis, who is here to prepare for next May's Tokyo summit of seven industrial democracies, also said both President Ronald Reagan and Shultz are hoping Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's private advisory panel studying Japan's economic restructuring for better international cooperation will achieve great success, the officials said.

YI SONG-NOK SPEAKS TO PRESS AFTER N-S TALKS

SK210506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Panmunjom November 20 (KCNA) -- The 5th round of the North-South economic talks for the discussion of the question of realising cooperation and exchange between North and South in the economic field was held in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom on November 20. The talks today were held in camera as had been agreed upon between the two sides.

After the talks Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yi Song-nok, head of the delegation of our side, gave a news briefing to home and foreign reporters at Panmunjom, giving them a detailed account of what had been discussed at the talks. Recollecting that both sides put forward draft agreements on the formation of a joint committee for North-South economic cooperation and that these drafts had a number of common and similar points, our side had insisted at the fourth round of the talks on referring the draft agreements of both sides to the contact of working-level delegates and narrowing the differences in the course of arranging them.

Had the arrangement of the drafts been referred to the contact of working-level delegates as proposed by our side two months ago, things would have gone to the stage where a draft agreement on the realisation of economic cooperation and exchange of commodities between North and South and forming a joint committee for North-South economic cooperation chaired by officials of vice-premier level could be signed by now. Nevertheless, the South side, at the talks today, saying that there were "differences in opinion," laid artificial obstacles in the way of the talks and dragged on the discussion, making it complicated, by coming out with seven-point questions in which it repeated its old assertions, such as the title of the agreement, the items of commodities to be exchanged and the form of clearance, which were questions requiring simple consultation instead of seeking to narrow the gap as far as possible.

Taking note of the 7-point views of the South side, the head of our side's delegation asked it if this meant our side was given to understand that it had no objection to our proposal at the previous round of the talks not to write down the "name of the country" nor use the words "on the authorisation of" in the text of agreement. To this the South side answered that it had its opinions on those two questions, too, and demanded the discussion of 9 questions, instead of 7. Our side proposed to have a brief discussion on only four questions, in which essential differences remained, leaving alone the questions containing similar and common points, and refer the arrangement of the drafts to the contact of working-level delegates. But, as the South side insisted on the discussion of 9 questions, the two sides had to discuss them one by one.

The first question taken up was the title of the agreement on economic cooperation and exchange between North and South and the formation of a joint committee for North-South economic cooperation chaired by officials of vice-premier level. According to the head of our side's delegation, our side proposed a title taking into account the South side's demand, too. But, as the South side insisted on its proposal only, on absurd ground, we made a new proposal on this, too, for a progress of the talks. Saying each side might adopt a title it thought fit, we proposed that our side call it "Agreement on the Realisation of Economic Cooperation and Exchange of Commodities Between North and South and the Formation of a Joint Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation Chaired by Officials of Vice-Premier Level" and the South side call it "Agreement on the Promotion of Exchange of Commodities and Economic Cooperation Between North and South and Institution of a Joint Committee for North-South Economic Cooperation".

But this question had to be shelved without reaching an agreement because the South side turned down this just proposal of ours.

Then followed discussion on the inclusion of the principles of work in the draft agreement as an independent chapter. Our side explained to the South side that the inclusion of the principles in the agreement as a separate chapter was of particular importance in view of the characteristics of the agreement. Our side held that the chapter providing for the principles should include an article of principle on respecting the three principles of national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and explained its significance.

The South side opposed the inclusion of the article of respecting the three principles of national reunification in the principle of the agreement, and, in face of the persuasive argument of our side, it was compelled to accept it, but with reservations about the adoption of the principles as an independent chapter. So no agreement was reached in this question either. The South side laid down restrictions and reservations in the items of commodities to be exchanged, rendering it impossible to reach an agreement on it. The South side dragged on the discussion indefinitely, taking reservations about our side's just proposal, failing to produce any reasonable proposal of its own. As a result, the remaining six questions brought forward by it were relegated to the next round of the talks without time for discussion.

Our side also made plain our stand on the question of signing the text of agreement. Our side held that, as the agreement to be adopted at the talks would not be an agreement between countries, but, to all intents and purposes, be an instrument of agreement to be adopted for economic cooperation and exchange within the same nation in one country. There was no need to write down "on the authorisation by" someone or "the name of the country" in the signature blank, but it would be advisable to follow the usage of calling the two sides the North side's delegation and the South side's delegation to the North-South economic talks and it urged the South side to accept this. Our side demanded that the South side come out to the next round of the talks after deeply studying the just and reasonable proposal of our side.

It was agreed upon to have the next round of the talks on January 22, 1986, in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjon.

#### IOC CHAIRMAN: COHOSTING OF OLYMPICS UNDER REVIEW

SK220345 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi -- Samaranch, chairman of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], said on 17 November that the IOC is carefully studying the North Korean proposal for jointly hosting the 1988 Olympics by the North and South. While staying in Hanoi, he made the above remarks in a press conference and highly appraised the result of his meeting with the participants in a meeting of the chairmen of the Sports Guidance Committees of socialist countries held in Hanoi.

A final communique was adopted at this meeting on 15 November. This communique supported the North Korean proposal for jointly hosting the 1988 Olympics by the North and South and for participating in these games by forming a single team and demanded that the IOC and the International Sports Federation carefully review this proposal.



MEETING DENOUNCES U.S. SOLDIER'S 'ATROCITY'

SK210144 Pyongyang Democratic Service in Korean 1020 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Excerpts] A mass rally of Pyongyang was held at the Central Workers' Hall on the afternoon of 18 November to denounce a U.S. imperialist aggressor for shooting a South Korean woman to death. The rally hall was surging with indignation against the bestial atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, an arch-enemy who has occupied the southern part of our fatherland for over 40 years and has inflicted immeasurable disaster and suffering on our people while persistently blocking the reunification of Korea.

Attending the rally were Yo Yon-ku, director of the DFRF secretariat; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee; Yi Yong-su, chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee; Chon Kum-chol, director of the CPRF secretariat; Choe Yong-hwa, first vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea; Cho Chang-sin, vice chairman of the UAWPK; Wang Kyong-hak, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and workers of all walks of life, youths, and students in the city.

Speeches were delivered at the rally. Chairman Kim Pong-chu spoke first. He said: [begin recording] Today, we hold this rally because we cannot hold back the surging national indignation and hatred against a U.S. imperialist aggression soldier's bestial act of ruthlessly shooting a South Korean woman to death. As has already been reported, a wretch called Robert Pound, who belongs to the U.S. Marine Corps in Okinawa, saw Kim Yong-cha, a South Korean woman, in the street in Yongbuk-ri, Pochon County, Kyonggi Province, while transporting ammunition boxes by a military freight train to participate in the so-called "Bear Hunt-86" exercise, which the U.S. imperialists have waged in South Korea from the end of October to be continued till 25 November, and perpetrated the atrocity of shooting her to death for fun. This bestial atrocity of shooting Kim Yong-cha to death is a human butchery, which can be perpetrated only by the U.S. colonialists who adopt aggression against other countries as their way of survival and take the murdering of people of other nations for fun, and a truculent criminal act which was conducted in the street in broad daylight by the U.S. imperialists aggressors who profess themselves to be the defenders of peace and the protectors of the South Korean people.

Such atrocities by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are rooted in the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial policy of enslavement. When the Japanese imperialists were ruined, the U.S. imperialists, who had stretched their tentacles of aggression to our country a century ago and had been bent on plunder and murder, illegally occupied the southern half in place of them and exercised an unprecedented rule of suppression and murder while completely trampling underfoot the national rights and sovereignty and obliterating democratic freedom and rights for the past 40 years to continue to maintain their colonial domination.

Since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have harshly suppressed the South Korean people, who have turned out to the construction of an independent and self-reliant state, exercising military rule.

When the Syngman Rhee puppet regime was toppled by the April popular uprising in 1960 and the people's aspirations for the democratization of society, North-South negotiations, and peaceful reunification were growing higher with each passing day, the U.S. imperialists brought about a military coup d'etat on 16 May 1961, fabricated the Pak Chong-hui fascist, dictatorial regime, and had it forcibly dissolve the democratic parties and social organizations and arrest, imprison, punish, and murder some 130,000 patriots and innocent people in less than 1 month.



When the first door of dialogue between the North and South opened and the spirit of peaceful reunification grew higher among the South Korean people in the 1970s, the U.S. imperialists had traitor Pak Chong-hui carry the so-called October Yusin into effect, exercise the most heinous Yusin fascist dictatorship, and even further intensify the unprecedented suppressive rule of the people on the basis of Yusin.

When traitor Pak Chong-hui was removed by the October democratic resistance in 1979 and the dawn of democratization came to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists again had traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrate the 17 May violence in 1980, issued an order to him to crack down with iron fists upon the Kwangju youths, students, workers, and other citizens who waged the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, and unhesitatingly committed the unpardonable murderous atrocity of slaughtering thousands of citizens by mobilizing tens of thousands of puppet special combat troops and of submerging the whole Kwangju city into a sea of blood.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys arrested, imprisoned, punished, and killed countless patriotic democratic figures, including Cho Yong-su, Choe Paek-chung, Choe Kun-u, and Yi Hung-ku, and numerous patriots and revolutionaries, including Comrades [name indistinct], Kim Chong-tae, and (?Choe Hyong-to), who arrested the democratization of society and the peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the line of national independence.

Furthermore, on 8 August 1973, they unhesitatingly perpetrated international terrorism of kidnapping democratic figure Kim Tae-chung, who demanded democracy and peaceful reunification, in the heart of Tokyo, Japan, in broad daylight. Even today, 12 years later, they are placing him under the state of detention and inflicting all types of suppression on him.

All crimes perpetrated against the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists, indeed, clearly show that the wretches are not human beings, but the most truculent and brutal jackals in the mask of man; not civilized human beings of the 20th century, but the most cruel and vicious cannibals; and blood-thirsty vampires matchless to even animals. Our nation will never forget these unpardonable and disgusting crimes perpetrated against the South Korean people by the U.S. imperialist murderers and will receive a proper reward from them.

The U.S. imperialists have not only committed illegal murderous atrocities and criminal acts in South Korea, but have also turned South Korea into a war powder keg and forward nuclear base against the northern half of the republic by introducing countless nuclear and chemical weapons and other weapons for massacre, and war means into South Korea, and are trying to inflict calamities of a new war on our people again.

Proceeding from this purpose, the U.S. imperialists have drastically augmented armed forces of aggression, which target the Korean peninsula, in many military bases in South Korea and the Pacific, and have daily kicked up rackets of war exercises, including large-scale "Team Spirit" joint military drills, designing to throw even armed forces of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces onto the Korean front in case of an emergency.

The "Bear Hunt-86" war exercise, which the U.S. imperialist aggressors are waging in South Korea, is a dangerous war drill aimed at helping the U.S. Marine Corps acquaint itself with winter amphibious operations against the northern half of the republic.

Taking into consideration the fact that, in particular, the U.S. Marine Corps is a corps that performs special duties, such as amphibious operations and the disturbance of fronts, at the van of the wars of aggression, the exercise of the wretches is another proof showing that the danger of the provocation of a new war is further increasing on the Korean peninsula.

A U.S. imperialist aggression soldier shot Kim Yong-cha to death. This is also an outcome of the indiscriminate war frenzy of the wretches. The murderous and criminal acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors nakedly show the treacherous nature of the South Korean puppet clique. Because the South Korean puppets sold South Korea to the U.S. imperialists and plunged the people into the fate of colonial slaves, the U.S. wretches regard South Korea as their feudal territory, treat the people as beings inferior to animals, and unhesitatingly perpetrate bestial, murderous atrocities while exercising extraterritoriality. Far from protesting against the murderous atrocity of the U.S. imperialist beast, the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique is doing its best to protect the murderous act, saying that it was a mistake.

The incident more clearly shows that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a dirty human trash who has thrown away national conscience and reasoning, and does not hesitate to perpetrate any treacherous act for his personal entertainment and long-term power.

In the name of all Pyongyang citizens, I strongly denounce the never-to-be-pardoned murderous and criminal acts committed by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in South Korea, branding them as a vicious challenge to the reasoning and dignity of men and as an atrocity of murderous devils enjoying the blood of man. [shout of slogan]

The brigandish colonial policy of enslavement and the criminal and murderous atrocities, which the U.S. imperialist aggressors have sought and perpetrated since the first day of their occupation of South Korea, are arousing great indignation and unyielding protest, which are gradually developing into a fierce anti-U.S. resistance.

In particular, the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation of the South Korean people, youths, and students has developed into a even higher stage with the Kwangju popular uprising as an occasion. Through the Kwangju popular uprising, the South Korean people deeply recognized that the U.S. imperialists are not the defender of freedom and democracy, but the malicious strangler of human, democratic, and civil rights. They have vehemently fanned the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

Since the beginning of this year, the South Korean youths, students, and people have more boldly staged the anti-U.S. struggle, including the occupation of U.S. colonial ruling organs, the burning of the Stars and Stripes, and the throwing of stones at a car of a U.S. imperialist aggression army lieutenant general. What is more noteworthy is that their anti-U.S. struggle is waged in combination with the antifascist struggle for democratization and more organizationally conducted in close solidarity with the mass movements of the people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, by forming the Youth Union of the Movement for Democratization, the Committee for the Promotion of Democracy, the Samqin Struggle Committee, and other South Korean-wide fighting organizations.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend warm compatriotic support and encouragement to the South Korean people of all walks of life, youths, and students who are unyieldingly fighting for independence, democracy, and reunification under the anti-U.S. banner of independence and antifascist banner of democratization. [applause]

The South Korean people should not slacken the already started anti-U.S. struggle at all, but strenuously wage the struggle until the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea. To struggle is the only way to survival. Only through their struggle can the South Korean people extricate themselves from today's misery and disaster and realize national sovereignty and the peaceful reunification of the country. Those who genuinely love the country and the nation and desire for national reunification should not allow the U.S. imperialist aggressors to set foot on any land of the South by dealing a heavy blow to them everywhere under the anti-U.S. banner of independence.

Along with this, they should strongly oppose and reject the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers and steadily fight for the withdrawal of the armed forces of aggression, including U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, from South Korea at an early date.

The mask of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have claimed to be the defender of peace and freedom and the protector of South Korea, has been completely taken off. The U.S. imperialists should no longer cling to oppression, murder, and terrorism in South Korea, but withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their troops of aggression and murderous equipment, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly, give up the scheme to fabricate two Koreas, and take off the hands of interference from Korea.

The South Korean people should more powerfully wage the antifascist struggle for democratization to put an end to the nation-selling and treacherous rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a group of the U.S. imperialists' lackeys, along with the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should look straight at the invincible will of the South Korean youths, students, and people, who are tenaciously fighting for independence, democracy, and reunification, immediately give up the fascist suppressive maneuvers and treacherous and nation-selling acts, and step down from the shameful power without delay.

With the spirit and vigor with which they celebrated the 40th anniversaries of national liberation and the founding of the party with high political zeal and brilliant labor success, all people in the northern half of the republic should effect great upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- more firmly united around the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Always with a revolutionary alertness, we will keenly watch the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and devote all efforts to actively supporting the just and patriotic struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification on the same ranks of the fighting South Korean people of all walks of life. [shouts of slogan] [end recording]

#### Other Mass Meetings Held

SK210536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0517 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) -- Working people of Nampo, Kaesong and Wonsan held mass meetings on November 19 and 20 and bitterly denounced the bestiality of a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression army in shooting dead a South Korean woman. Loud shouts of "Down with the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people," "Bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Korea and new war provocation moves" and "Let us force the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunify the country" were ringing out from the meeting halls before the beginning of the meetings.

Speeches were made at the meetings by Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance committee; Chon Ki-hyon, vice-chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Kim Kyong-ho, vice-chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and representatives of workers, agricultural working people, youth and students and men of culture.

The speakers said that the never-to-be-condoned bestial murder of a South Korean passing woman by a soldier of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in broad daylight was a shocking crime which could be committed only by the U.S. imperialist cannibals who regard man-hunting as a pastime.



They recalled that the U.S. imperialists have committed hair-raising brutal murder without hesitation, arresting, imprisoning and murdering patriotic people, youth and students, raping women and shooting children dead at random in every part of South Korea over the past four decades.

They condemned the U.S. imperialists as a sworn enemy of our nation who had stretched the tentacle of aggression to our country and perpetrated plunder and murder from a whole century ago. Pointing out that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, a pack of faithful dogs of the U.S. imperialists, are zealously covering up the criminal murder by yankees, they denounced the puppet clique who commit without hesitation whatever flunkeyist treachery for personal pleasure and long-term office.

The speakers demanded that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons, as demanded by the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world, no more resorting to suppression and war and the "two Koreas" plot.

#### SOUTH'S DELAY OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTACT VIEWED

SK200405 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 19 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 20 November commentary: "Why Do They Delay the Preliminary Contact?"]

[Text] Today all fellow countrymen and the peace-loving people of the world unanimously hope that effective measures will be taken to alleviate tension and achieve the fatherland's reunification through the convocation at the earliest possible date of parliamentary talks between the North and South as proposed by us. Our country's SPA had exerted every possible effort to bring about a preliminary contact at the earliest possible date for parliamentary talks. The chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK SPA sent a letter to the speaker of the South Korean National Assembly on 18 November, calling for designating, in November, the date for a preliminary contact for North-South parliamentary talks.

As is known, the second preliminary contact held on 25 September to hold North-South parliamentary talks failed to set the date for the third round or preliminary contacts because of the insincere attitude of the South side, which participated in the talks without determining the date of the next contact. Our side has already sent telephone messages to the South side, calling for determining the date for the third contact. While delaying a convincing reply to our request, the South side said on 18 November that it would inform us of its opinion on the date for a preliminary contact after 18 December, when the current regular National Assembly session will conclude.

The reason for their delaying the preliminary contact is that the National Assemblymen are absorbed in activities of state affairs during the regular National Assembly session. Where is more pressing and important activity in state affairs than the issue we have proposed to discuss at the parliamentary talks -- the issue of saving the destiny of the people from the danger of war and of laying a foundation for peaceful reunification?

The National Assembly does not hold meetings every day during the regular National Assembly session, they have continuously had contacts and held meetings with national assemblymen from other countries during this period. A few days ago a national assemblyman from the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] visited a U.S. senator and held behind the scenes negotiations on relations between North and South.

The reason given by the South side to delay sitting down across from us is nothing but an excuse.



We cannot but interpret this reason as an attempt to deliberately delay a preliminary contact to be held after a long interval. This act is a matter of regret that will disappoint all the fellow countrymen, who hope that North-South parliamentary talks will be held at the earliest possible date.

While delaying, from the beginning, offering a reply to our proposal for holding parliamentary talks and for discussing the matter of alleviating tension on the pretext of its internal situation, the South side sent a reply message after an interval of almost 2 months. While participating in the preliminary contact, it opposed the agenda items we submitted and demanded that other issues be discussed. When we proposed, by displaying the spirit of generosity, the discussion of the proposals of both sides, it opposed this. When we advanced a compromise proposal, equally considering the views of both sides, it opposed this proposal and has delayed determining agenda items.

While refusing to discuss the matter of alleviating tension, the South side has put the impetus on war preparations by internally kicking up anticommunist and antirepublic confrontation rackets by successively holding the 11th report meeting to discuss the security situation. It has been externally engrossed in splittist diplomacy by advocating simultaneous entry into the United Nations, unilateral entry, cross-contacts, and cross-recognition. It has accelerated its military buildup behind the curtain of dialogue by designating us as the enemy. It has assumed constant combat readiness by extensively deploying vast numbers of troops and equipment and suicide units in the frontline area. How can we describe this as an attitude of wishing to alleviate tension?

The behavior of the South side clearly shows that it is not interested in alleviating tension and in resolving the reunification question, and that it is only seeking confrontation with us. Opposing the alleviation of tension is an act opposing reunification. This act will only be conducive to the splittist line of foreign aggressive forces which oppose national reconciliation between the North and South and which are interested in heightening tension.

There is no greater cause for politicians in the North and South than to save the destiny of the people from the danger of war and to lay a foundation for peaceful reunification. Politicians in this country who desire to accomplish a noble mission for the contemporary era and the people, should all join efforts to quickly hold North-South parliamentary talks -- an important key to the existence and prosperity of the people. If practical measures are taken to alleviate tension and remove mistrust through the convocation of North-South parliamentary talks, this will open an epochal new phase for resolving the questions of peace and the reunification of Korea.

#### MORE ON SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S 5 NOVEMBER RECEPTION

SK160844 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, gave a reception yesterday evening at his embassy on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Invited to the reception were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK; Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister Comrade Kim Yong-nam; and Chief of the KPA General Staff Comrade O Kuk-yol, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice premier of the Administration Council; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; and functionaries of related sectors, including Kim Yong-chae, Chong Song-nam, (Yi Mong-ho), Pak Chung-kuk, Chang Chol, Kwon Min-chun, Han Pong-ku, Kim Hyong-yul, Kwak Po-kyong, Choe Chil-nam, An Pong-ki, and Kang Chong-mo.

Present at the reception were members of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society and of the Soviet movie delegation, who are staying in our country; other Soviet guests; and officials of the Soviet Embassy to our country.

Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov spoke at the reception. Noting that the Soviet people and progressive mankind of the world are significantly greeting the anniversary of the great October, he said: This day has become a joint anniversary of all fighters that are struggling for socialism, peace, and social progress. He pointed out that the Soviet people are reflecting with great pride on the results of their labor and achievements attained in their fatherland and are strengthening their pledge to further develop Soviet society whenever they mark the anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution each year and that the Soviet party and people, with a resolve to accelerating the country's social and economic development, are successfully preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Noting that the draft of the CPSU platform, the draft of the CPSU regulations, and the draft of the basic directions for the Soviet economic and social development, which were newly edited, were discussed at the plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, which was recently convened, he said that these drafts were presented for all people's discussion.

While mentioning the recent tense international situation, he pointed out that the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to gain military superiority over socialism in the world. While noting that the new initiatives which Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev recently put forth give a prospect for the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, he said that the Soviet people are making utmost efforts to realize these initiatives. Noting that the traditional friendship between the Soviet Union and the DPRK is solid and unbreakable, he recalled that this year the Soviet and Korean peoples jointly commemorated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the historic Great Patriotic War and the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

He said: These anniversaries powerfully demonstrated that since the visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song Soviet-Korean relations have developed and strengthened more favorably in the relations between the parties, in the international arena, and in economic, scientific, cultural and all other domains.

Pointing to the bright prospect for many-sided cooperation between the two countries, he stressed: The fraternal DPRK is persistently struggling to safeguard the peace and security of peoples in the same ranks with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This greatly encourages the Soviet people. We highly value the invariable solidarity of the Korean leaders and people with the efforts of the Soviet party and state and other fraternal countries to put an end to the arms race of the imperialists and remove the danger of nuclear war hanging over mankind, he noted.

He said that the Soviet people, are, with a sense of friendship and solidarity, watching the Korean people's devoted struggle to materialize decisions reached at the Sixth WPK Congress and sincerely rejoicing over achievements attained in socialist construction by the DPRK workers. He further said that the Soviet people admire the achievements the Korean people have attained this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation and the 40th anniversary of the founding of the WPK, the source of encouragement and organizer of all victories of the Korean people.

He also said that the Soviet Union expresses invariable support to the constructive initiatives of the DPRK Government for ensuring a durable peace in Korea, clearing South Korea of U.S. forces, and reunifying Korea in a peaceful and democratic way.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam spoke next. He said that the October Socialist Revolution was a historic event that resulted in the founding of the first socialist state of workers and peasants in the history of mankind and that ushered in a new era of transition from capitalism to socialism, and an imperishable feat of world historical significance carried out by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the Bolshevik Party, and the Russian working class for the exploited peoples and oppressed countries of the world. He said that since the achievement of victory in the revolution, the Soviet people have defended, in a reliable manner, the feats of October by courageously defeating the aggression, interference, and destruction maneuvers of the imperialists and all reactionary forces, and that they have handsomely built a modernized, socialist power in the vast Soviet land by accelerating revolution and construction.

He further said: Today, the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union led by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, are vigorously striving to strengthen organization and discipline in all realms of social life and make the national economy intensive and develop science and technology of the country, and are dynamically waging socialist emulation to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan.

While noting that our people are sincerely rejoicing over all achievements attained in revolution and construction by the Soviet people as if these achievements were their own, he expressed the fervent hope that a greater result will be brought about in the Soviet people's future struggle to grandly meet the 27th party congress and to wholly complete socialism by upholding the decisions of the CPSU plenary session in October.

Pointing out that the Soviet Union has advanced new initiatives for preventing the militarization of space, stopping nuclear testing, and drastically reducing nuclear weapons and proposals for making joint efforts to relax tensions in Asia and the Pacific region, he said that all these initiatives and proposals convincingly prove the Soviet Union's consistent peace-loving policy. He further said: The meeting of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Pact member nations held in Sofia some time ago and the statement published by it reflected the desires of the socialist countries and the peaceloving people of the world. We express support for it. It is the policy of our party to strengthen and develop Korean-Soviet friendship generation to generation. Korean-Soviet friendship, which had been firmly cemented to become relations of alliance through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will not change but be evergreen through whatever storms and trials.

#### ETHIOPIAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES

SK190347 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] A high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, which has paid an official, friendly, and state visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, left Pyongyang today by a special plane after successfully completing its visit.



The airport overflowed with an atmosphere of seeing off the fraternal Ethiopian people's friendly envoy that was returning home after greatly contributing, through the recent visit, to further consolidating and developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries. Several thousand people carrying the national flags of Korea and Ethiopia and bouquets were present at the airport to see off the delegation.

Respectfully placed at the airport were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, and of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military and Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia. Standing at the airport were placards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam!" Also standing at the airport were placards reading "Long live the glorious WPK!" "Long live the party of the working people of Ethiopia!", "We heartily see off the friendly envoy of the Ethiopian people," and "Long live the friendship and unity between the Korean and Ethiopian peoples!"

The national flags of Korea and Ethiopia were hoisted at the flagpole.

Amid the cheers of the crowd, members of the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, including suite members, appeared at the airport to depart.

Present at the airport were Comrades Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and premier of the State Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council and foreign minister; O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chief of the KPA General Staff; Hong Song-yong, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the party Central Committee; committee chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries from party central agencies and workers' organizations; and KPA generals.

Also present at the airport were staff members of the embassy of Socialist Ethiopia in our country, Ethiopian guests in our country, and foreign diplomatic envoys in our country.

A ceremony was held at the airport to see off the high-level party and government delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. The national anthems of our country and Socialist Ethiopia were played.

With Comrade Kang Song-san, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam reviewed the honor guards of the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the KPA. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam walked before the crowd, who heartily cheered and waved the national flags of the two countries and bouquets, answering their salutation.

A woman worker and a juvenile corp member presented bouquets to Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam exchanged farewell greetings with cadre members and foreign diplomatic envoys who were on hand to see him off.

At 0900 a special plane carrying the guests left Pyongyang Airport amid the hearty cheers of the crowd.



PYONGYANG MEETING WELCOMES SOUTH DEFECTOR

SK220501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- Working people in Pyongyang held a meeting on November 21 to welcome Kim Chol-su, a young South Korean seaman, who came over to the Northern half of Korea. After a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on awarding the Order of National Flag third class to Kim Chol-su was read, the order and a large sum of monetary prize were awarded and souvenirs were presented to him.

Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, made a welcome speech. He highly praised the action of Kim Chol-su in courageously coming over to the Northern half of the country against the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and the treacherous fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique as a righteous deed for the country and the nation. He stated that those who had come over to the Northern half in the past were all learning to their heart's content according to their wish and talent and leading a happy life at worthy posts of revolution.

Saying that a bright future and happiness were firmly guaranteed to Kim Chol-su, the speaker expressed the belief that he would study hard and make an active contribution to the fulfillment of the sacred cause of socialist construction and national reunification in benevolent bosom of the DPRK.

Kim Chol-su spoke in reply. He said he would like to extend greatest honor and warmest thanks, with deepest respect and reverence, to the great leader General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who bestowed upon him great happiness and glory which his own parents could not give him. He said he had undergone brutal physical tortures and persecution while serving in a terrorist organization and in the "Educational Corps" which is little different from a horrifying concentration camp to eke out an existence in the South Korean society under the colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and then worked as a crewman of a "ship for overseas service," discontented and disillusioned at the South Korean society, till he got a chance for coming over to the North when the ship anchored at a foreign port.

Saying that everything he heard and saw in the DPRK were new and marvellous to him, he stated: The North where everyone lives in happiness is, indeed, a paradise. He recited a poem "My True Homeland" which he wrote to express his feelings after he crossed over to the North. He said that the puppets are carrying on all sorts of vile propaganda against the Northern half of Korea to divert elsewhere the popular sentiments of the South Korean people who respect and revere the great general Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il and follow the North, and are resorting to vicious schemings to wreck the dialogue and hinder the reunification, incessantly staging military exercises in league with the Americans. He stressed that the country must be reunified at an early date.

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH INSINCERITY AT ECONOMIC TALKS

SK211210 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 20 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 November commentary: "It Is a Question of Position and Stand"]

[Text] The fifth round of North-South economic talks was held at Panmunjom on 20 November.

Our side did its best to show sincerity while discussing issues at the talks, proceeding from the stand of having work-level officials prepare a letter of joint agreement by concluding the discussion of several issues upon which both sides have expressed differing opinions in their draft letters of agreement, and of inaugurating, within this year, a joint committee for economic cooperation between the North and South chaired by vice premier-level officials from both sides. However, no noteworthy progress was made at the talks because the South side did not respond to our sincerity with sincerity and because it made the discussion of issues complicated and difficult.

It is very regrettable that we have failed to resolve such an important question as the inauguration of a joint committee for economic cooperation between the North and South after an interval of 1 year since the beginning of the economic talks and that, as a result of this, we are forced to discuss the issue in the new year.

The South side made the discussion of issues complicated and difficult at the talks by coming up with various issues, including an issue that could be discussed and resolved by working-level officials -- namely, the issue concerning the method of transaction and payment. In the process of discussing this issue, the South side delayed the discussion of issues by refusing to accept issues that it should accept as matter of course. For example, under circumstances in which the North and the South, which have different economic systems, are trying to cultivate economic relations for the first time after an interval of 40 years, it is essential for them to specify the principles of the project in an article in order to smoothly carry out the work of economic cooperation and the exchange of commercial goods. Nevertheless, the South did not accept this. It insisted on excluding such an important issue as the matter of valuing the grand 3-point principle -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity -- in cultivating economic relations between the North and South. It later reluctantly accepted this.

It is meaningless to specify the items of goods to be exchanged in a letter of agreement before discussing this issue in a concrete manner. Nevertheless, the South side called for including these goods in a letter of agreement, thus delaying the discussion of issues.

In a word, the attitude assumed by the South side at the talks was not one for giving joy to the fellow countrymen in the North and South by forming a joint committee for economic cooperation between the North and South at the earliest possible date. The attitude assumed by the South side was not one for developing the people's economy in a uniform manner, for achieving common national prosperity, and for contributing to the cause of the country's reunification by realizing economic cooperation and exchanges between the North and South in a bold and extensive manner.

In South Korea today, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has taken the lead in fanning the sentiment of confrontation between the North and South. By scurrying about at various places, its topnotch small fry are brazenly preaching two Koreas, saying that it is impossible for the North and South to be in accord with each other.

We cannot view the attitude taken by the South side at the talks as anything other than the display of an antipopular attitude on the part of the South Korean authorities in seeking confrontation and division only. If it did not show such an attitude, we could not imagine the South side's reluctant acceptance of a proposal for specifying the issue of valuing the grand 3-point principle -- independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity -- in developing economic relations between the North and South and its naming and describing of the delegations of both sides in the signature portion of the draft of a letter of agreement as if it were dealing with relations between two countries.

The South side should participate in talks with the correct attitude of contributing to the country's independent and peaceful reunification through developing economic relations between both sides. At the same time, it should participate in talks with the sincere attitude of responding with sincerity to the sincerity shown by the opposite side.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS BIRTHDAY WISHES TO HU YAOBANG

SK200527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 19 extended warmest congratulations to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the latter's 70th birthday on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean people and on his own behalf.

In his message Comrade Kim Il-song says: You Comrade Hu Yaobang have devotedly struggled for the victory of the Chinese revolution and the victorious advance of the cause of socialism and communism in China for a long period from your early years when you embarked upon the road of the revolutionary struggle till today.

As a veteran proletarian revolutionary enjoying deep respect from the Chinese people you have made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of the Communist party of China and the Chinese revolution, displaying skillful organizing capacity of a talented leading cadre in the period of the people's revolutionary war and in the period of socialist construction.

In particular, since you assumed the heavy duty of the head of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, you have played an important role in strengthening the leadership role of the party and the party ranks, achieving the stability and unity of the whole country and leading the Chinese revolution to a new upsurge.

The great changes in China's modernization today prove that the line and policy advanced by you and other leaders of the Communist Party of China are just ones which accord with the specific conditions of the Chinese revolution and the interests and demands of the Chinese people.

In recent years, the external authority of the Communist Party of China is markedly rising and China exerts great influence on the international arena. This is directly linked with your energetic external activities.

As a close friend of the Korean people, you Comrade Hu Yaobang have made great contributions to the strengthening and development of the great Korea-China friendship. You have forged particular intimacy with us based on comradely trust and revolutionary sense of obligation and, valuing it, are striving to constantly consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship to meet the demand of today's new higher stage. You have invariably and resolutely supported and encouraged our people's revolutionary struggle for the socialist construction of the country and its independent and peaceful reunification.

Our people highly estimate your activities to strengthen the militant friendship and unity between the two parties and two peoples of Korea and China. I sincerely wish you health and longevity and new success in your important work of leading the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people in the future, too.



NODONG SINMUN ON DEVELOPING SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

SK220036 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 19 Nov 85

[NODONG SINMUN 20 November special article: "An Important Question in Implementing the Party's Policy on Science and Technology"]

[Text] Developing science and technology is a key question in accelerating overall socialist construction. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Our era is an age of science and technology. Only by quickly developing science and technology can we promote socialist construction, develop the people's economy to a new, higher stage, and successfully resolve the question of improving the people's standard of living and strengthening the might of the country.

Thanks to the correct leadership of the party, the important task of developing science and technology has been carried out successfully in our country. Having started from nothing after liberation, science and technology in our country have developed during the short period of 40 years to the level we see today, clearly proving the wise nature of the leadership of our party, which has set forth and implemented a correct policy regarding science and technology.

Our party's correct leadership of the work of the scientific and technological sector has firmly guaranteed the rapid development of science and technology today. Having resolved to develop the country's science and technology to a world level in the shortest time on the basis of results already attained, our party has wisely led the work of developing science and technology.

The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's recent comprehensive clarification of our party's policy for much more quickly developing science and technology to meet the requirements of the situation is of great significance in this regard. This has become a guideline for quickly developing science and technology in the present age.

The important question in implementing the party's policy on science and technology in the present age is to achieve scientific and technological development to meet the situation of the country and the requirements of our revolution in accordance with the party's intent. The important thing in maintaining the direction of scientific and technological development in our era is to properly determine present and prospective goals and to correctly combine these goals. First of all, a long-range prospective plan for developing the country's science and technology to a world level in the shortest time should be formulated correctly. Thus, beginning with present questions that suit the current situation of our economy, we can advance toward establishing a world-level scientific and technological sector on the basis of this long-range plan. In this regard, it is important, for the time being, to concentrate on developing technology to exploit and use raw materials, fuel, and energy; on rapidly developing the machine, electronics, and automation industries; and on placing production processes and methods and management activities on a new scientific foundation. This will be a firm guarantee for realizing advanced in making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific and for developing our science and technology to world level.

It is important to correctly combine the work of independently conducting scientific research with the work of introducing science and technology from other countries in maintaining the direction of developing science and technology in our own style. Experience shows that science and technology develop in the process of exchanging advanced science and technology among countries.



If we view the trend of the world, we can see that exchanges of materials on advanced science and technology among countries have systematically increased, and that some countries have resolved more than 50 percent of their problems concerning scientific and technological research through joint research with other countries.

Only by conducting scientific research after grasping the world-wide trend for developing science and technology and only by positively introducing advanced science and technology from other countries can we reach the summit of world-level science and technology in the shortest time.

While accelerating scientific research work through our own efforts and wisdom on the basis of the principle of self-reliance, we should pay close attention to strengthening the work of exchanging information on science and technology and to extensively carrying out the work of external exchanges of information on science and technology. In particular, we will be able to attain greater results in extensively introducing advanced science and technology from other countries to meet our situation if we extensively carry out joint venture projects in the technological sector with other countries under the law of joint management and if we develop the work of exchanging information on science and technology, such as joint research with socialist countries.

A great force of intellectuals number 1.25 million is a major force in the struggle to implement the party's policy on science and technology. That we possess a great force of able intellectuals who are firmly armed with the *chuche* idea and who possess knowledge of modern science and technology makes the prospect for developing the country's science and technology much brighter.

The scientific and technological level of scientists and technicians is the level of the development of the country's science and technology. Only by becoming aware of their mission as the vanguard of the technical revolution and only by increasing their capability can scientists and technicians make a breakthrough in the struggle to develop science and technology.

Scientists and technicians should be well versed in science and technology in their specialized fields and should have thorough knowledge of the trend of development of modern science and technology. In this regard, it is important to successfully study foreign languages. Scientists and technicians should develop the revolutionary ethos of study and should briskly carry out the work of translating scientific and technical books of other countries. At the same time, by successfully carrying out the work of training scientists and technicians, they should concentrate on increasing the number of semi-PhDs and doctors in their 20's and 30's in the ranks of scientists and technicians.

The leading segments of the vast force of intellectuals are working at the scenes of production. Therefore, it is important to aid and guide intellectuals in accomplishing their missions as scientific and technical functionaries in their sectors and units by concentrating on work with technicians at the scenes of production. We will be able to make progress in carrying out the technical revolution if we strengthen the assault movement of scientists and technicians; if we intensively send scientists and technicians to the major fronts of the people's economy, including the Anju, Komdok, and Musan Districts; and if we expand the role of these scientists and technicians.

It is also important to vigorously carry out a mass technical innovation movement. We cannot develop science and technology smoothly through the efforts of scientists and technicians only. Only when the atmosphere of valuing science and technology is ensured in society and only when the masses rise in technical innovation work and in invention work can we brilliantly implement the party policy on science and technology.

In the flames of a mass technical innovation movement, more than 54,700 technical innovation plans were implemented last year alone, and the number of inventions registered for state licenses increased by 136.1 percent over the previous year. This shows that the atmosphere of scientific invention and technical innovation in society has developed in a much more steadfast manner.

All sectors and units should further strengthen the 15 April technical innovation assault unit movement, should help a greater number among the masses participate in technical innovation work, and should much more successfully carry out the work of evaluating and summing up the results of technical innovation. In this regard, it is important to strengthen the mass technical movement among youths.

Scientific inventions and creative work are usually carried out in men's younger days when they are full of youthful vigor and when they are teeming with strength and wisdom. By vigorously carrying out a mass technical innovation movement among youths, we should produce a great number of young inventors. At the same time, we should help members of the new generation to grow up as able technicians for the people with ambition in science and technology. We should pay attention to positively developing the wisdom of the masses in various ways by extensively organizing a scientific and technological prize competition, a scientific and technical festival, and a technical innovation contest among the masses.

We can occupy a world-level scientific and technological fortress by elaborately carrying out the work of developing the sector of advanced science while carrying out the work of resolving present scientific and technical problems. Guidance functionaries of the scientific and technological sector should develop cell engineering, genetic engineering, super-pressure physics, and low temperature physics; and should concentrate on carrying out the work of developing technology in laser, plasma, atomic, and solar energy. In particular, it is important to concentrate on resolving scientific and technical problems concerning the use of atomic energy, in completing a plan for the production of micro-computers, and in developing industrial robots. At the same time, we should help scientists and technicians routinely grasp the results of sophisticated science and technology in their specialized fields and their technological patent work and conduct scientific research at a high level to achieve this end.

All guidance functionaries, scientists, technicians, and workers should much more vigorously rise in the struggle to implement the party's policy of science and technology with the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing party policies.

#### LAND DEVELOPMENT PROGRESSES 'FULL SCALE'

SK200427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang Nov 19 (KCNA) -- Land development is progressing in full scale in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In his historical work "On Improving and Strengthening Land Administration" published in November last year, Comrade Kim Chong-Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, comprehensively indicated directions and ways to further improve land administration.

Since then a new change has been brought about in all domains of land administration.

The drive for soil conservation is going on successfully. The area of protected farmland had expanded 8 times as of October last as against 1946.

Work is progressing apace to bring 300,000 hectares of tideland under cultivation on the west coast, which is one of the 10 long-range objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s.

More than 50,000 hectares of tideland had been reclaimed on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea in October last. In this course, over 100 islands have been linked with shores and the length of the west coast has been shortened by over 520 kilometres.

Work is also going on in a planned way to create and protect forests. Korea plans to create 2 million more hectares of forests in a few years to come. This year's plan of tree planting has been fulfilled at 108 percent. Rich forest resources including oil-bearing forests, timber forests, shelter belts and ornamental forests have been created in various parts of the country.

Solid bases for the production of saplings have been built to expand the area of forests of economic value and forests of oil-bearing trees on a large scale. In particular, forests of oil-bearing trees and fibre and paper-making forest have been created by hundreds of thousands of hectares. The forest reserves have nearly quadrupled as compared with 1945.

Fruit farms covering 300,000 hectares and large tracts of mulberry fields and medicinal herb bases have been built.

Road construction and readjustment are progressing in an orderly way. A new road network has been formed and all motor roads are being readjusted and reinforced.

The Pyongyang-Wonsan express highway has been built to link the east and west of the country and a new road network has made its appearance to link plain regions with inland or mountain areas. This year's plan for road construction had been carried out at 112 percent as of October. As of the end of last year, compared with the pre-liberation days, road construction increased 432.5 percent and bridge construction 241.5 percent.

One million fruit trees have been planted in the past 2 years or more along roads. The road bed and the ditches along the roads have been readjusted to make roads more cultural and durable.

River management is also going on successfully. Such big rivers as Amnok, Tuman, Taedong and Chongchon and minor rivers are being readjusted. A success has been made recently in the bank project and the embankment project of the Tuman river by surpassing 200 kilometres.

The banks extending more than 11,000 kilometres and the project of anti-tidal dikes with a length of hundreds of kilometres has been completed.

The construction of lock gates is progressing apace on big rivers. Mirim and Ponghwa lock gates have been built on the Taedong River. The world-scale Nampo barrage is under construction at the estuary of the Taedong River, its main structure project has already been completed. As a result, the scenery of the Taedong river and the surrounding cities has become more beautiful.



FACTORY OVERFULFILLS PLAN FOR CEMENT PRODUCTION

SK220417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) --good-quality cement labelled "deer" is produced in large quantities in Korea. The chief producer of it is the February 8 cement factory in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province.

The factory has overfulfilled its monthly plans for cement production by far this year. Its total industrial output value is 4.6 times that in 1959, the year of its operation. Its annual export of cement "deer" is over 1.5 times its annual output in the early 1960s.

The leader President Kim Il-song unfolded a bright prospect for the building of a large-scale building-material industrial base in this area with rich deposits of limestone of good-quality and in June, 1957 he personally went to the spot to choose the site of a kiln. Later he gave on-the-spot guidance to the factory on several occasions, brightly indicating the orientation and ways of its development including the question of increasing the production capacity and mechanizing and automating the production processes.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a large quantity of precious equipment so that industrial television could be introduced in the production processes, radio apparatuses in production command and large-size and modern equipment be installed.

Today the factory is the nation's second largest cement factory. Vast is the prospect for its development. When kiln No. 6 now under construction is completed, the production capacity will be 3.6 times the figure at the time of the factory's commissioning. A new mine is being developed at a place near the factory. Preliminary prospecting has disclosed that billions of tons of good-quality limestone is deposited there. Cement "deer" is produced also at the Sunghori, the Chonnaeri and other cement factories.

BRIEFS

NEW RAILWAY LINE -- Pyongyang November 19 (KCNA) -- A railway line between Cholgisan and Hyongbong in Tokchon District, South Pyongan Province, has been laid and opened to traffic. With the completion of this railway project it has become possible to transport better coal produced at the Hyongbong coal mine to the Pukchang thermal power station and various domains of the national economy, ensure better traffic conveniences for the coal miners and people there and improve their living conditions. The great leader President Kim Il-song sent thanks to the workers, technicians and office workers of the coal mining complex and helpers who had distinguished themselves in the railway project. A meeting was held at Hyongbong railway station on November 18 to convey the thanks and open the newly built railway line to traffic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0535 GMT 19 Nov 85 SK]

TEXTILE FIRMS ACT TO COPE WITH U.S. RESTRICTIONS

SK220611 Seoul YONHAP in English 0557 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 22 (OANA-YONHAP) -- South Korea's textile industry has come out with a package of comprehensive measures to cope with the U.S. congressional move to bring about sizeable reductions in textile and apparel imports, a business source here said Friday. The industry has activated a steering council in the Washington-based office of the Korea Federation of Textile Industries (KFTI), to strengthen the office's functions, so it can represent the interests of the entire Korean textile industry. The newly inaugurated steering council, which is not tied with the KFTI, comprises textile organizations, such as the Korea Garments and Knitwear Export Association, the Korea Chemical Fibers Association, the Korea Export Association of Textiles and the Korea Spinners and Weavers Association. It also embraces large textile manufacturer, including Samsung Co., Daewoo Corp., Sunkyong Ltd. and Kukje-icc Corp.

The steering council will intensify its private-level trade diplomacy, focusing its lobbying efforts on the U.S. Congress and the Reagan administration, in close cooperation with U.S. importers and related organizations to prevent the textile protectionist bills from becoming laws, the source said. Through the so-called Jenkins bill and the Thurmond bill, which spearhead more than 300 similar protectionist instances, the U.S. Congress intends to cut textile imports from the three largest exporters to the U.S. market -- South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong -- by 24-30 percent.

The Korean textile industries plan to send a high-powered delegation to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Textile Committee meeting, slated for Dec. 3-5 in Geneva, Switzerland. The delegation, which comprises more than 10 of Korea's most influential business leaders, will clarify Korea's position on the U.S. protectionist bills and will seek international measures to protect the interests of textile exporting countries. The measures also include support for an agreement reached between Korea and Hong Kong in a meeting at the Hong Kong trade center on Nov. 12. The participants discussed ways to cope jointly with the U.S. textile protectionist legislation and to seek joint strategies with China, if possible, the source said. Korea has already concluded a similar agreement with Taiwan.

The Korean textile industries also signed a contract with the Paul Weiss law firm in Washington. Robert E. Montgomery Jr., a partner in the firm, will support the interests of the Korean textile industries for an annual fee of 120,000 U.S. dollars, the source said. In addition, a joint government private delegation will soon go to Washington to lobby against the textile protectionist bills, the source said.

N-S ECONOMIC TALKS 'UNFORTUNATELY' STALEMATED

SK220055 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Nov 85 p 4

["Inter-Korean Economic Talks"]

[Text] When the first inter-Korean economic talks were held a year ago, we were inclined to expect much, if not great success, from their progress. Not betraying that expectation, both sides went so far as to offer specific items for mutual trade and to agree to relink the Kyongui Railroad currently disconnected in the DMZ. The thought of establishing a trans-peninsula railroad made the Korean people even ecstatic because of its symbolic implications. At that time, our belief was that there were no reasons for either side to oppose it, as the proposed project would surely benefit both. Unfortunately, however, the original expectation has not led to fruition. Wednesday Seoul and Pyongyang held their fifth economic parley, producing no results other than merely agreeing to meet again Jan. 22 at the same place, Panmunjom.

Our dismay at this time may be that our expectations were so high at the initial stage of the economic talks. In retrospect, the economic talks once served as a vehicle, at least psychologically, of promoting the multi-facted dialogue between the divided halves of the peninsula.

Such being the case, we feel it regrettable to see the economic talks stalemated. It is all the more so when we note that the stalemate results not so much from any difference in substantial matters as much from simple procedural and technical discord.

In a practical manner, the Southern side suggested at Wednesday's meeting that "a model transaction through barter trade" be established for the proposed purchase of 300,000 tons of North Korean anthracite coal. The same value of South Korea's iron or other commodities, for example, could be exchanged for the North's coal, the Seoul side suggested. The Pyongyang side, however, rejected the South's proposal that both sides specify exchange projects to be launched between them. Instead, it stuck to its demand that the three principles of its own writing for national unification be included as an article in the possible agreement on economic cooperation. The Northern side also made an issue of how to specify items on the trade list.

Pyongyang's demand for inclusion of the so-called three principles for unification has nothing to do with carrying out economic exchanges. Such demand could be construed only as an attempt to keep the economic talks from making progress in substance.

What is important from now on is to make the economic talks capable of producing practical projects, even if small in scope, as pilot ventures. Doing so will surely stimulate the progress that can result from the economic talks. The ideas of "a model transaction through barter trade" is certainly one good approach.

Any excuse for stalling the economic talks will only be made the butt of criticism from those so fervently desiring to see practical headway made in economic exchanges to the advantage of both sides of the peninsula. An economic exchange is one practical, valid way of easing up the mutual distrust existing on the peninsula.

#### CHON URGES PRESS TO AID PEACEFUL POWER TRANSFER

SK211323 Seoul YONHAP in English 1258 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 21 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Thursday a peaceful transfer of power in 1988 should be made smoothly amid national stability and harmony and that he expects a genuine effort and cooperation on the part of the press in that task.

Chon made the remarks in a reception the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY threw for the nation's media leaders and senior journalists, who attended the fifth annual conference of publishers and editors.

The period up to 1988, during which the 1986 Asian Games, the 1988 Summer Olympics and the transfer of power are scheduled, will be a crucial one in that it would effect the fate of the nation, the president said. "Since we have never experienced a peaceful transfer of power during the 40-year constitutional history of the nation," he said, "we are responsible for the establishing of the tradition, for the first time, of a peaceful transfer of power to put political development and democracy on a firm foundation."

Touching on the increasing pressure on Korea by advanced countries to open its market, Chon said the nation should cope with it wisely with reason rather than emotion, as liberalization is becoming a global trend.



JAPAN REFUSES TO ISSUE VISA TO MISSIONARY

SK200326 Seoul YONHAP in English 0308 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 20 (OANA-YONHAP) -- The Japanese Justice Ministry's Immigration Office refused to issue an entry visa to a Korean missionary invited by Korean Christian churches in Japan, it was learned here Wednesday. The refusal was made under the pretense that Korean churches in Japan support a movement challenging Japan's system of fingerprinting foreign residents. The Immigration Office also withheld the issuance of entry visas for four missionaries invited by churches in Japan.

Korean church authorities in Japan said that the Japanese Justice Ministry plans to block the entry of five Korean missionaries to Japan, under the pretense that the churches support the illegal anti-fingerprinting movement. They argued that the denial of the visas violated freedom of religion. The church officials, including moderator Kim Sin-hwan, visited the Japanese Justice Ministry Tuesday, demanding that the ministry issue visas to the five Korean missionaries. The ministry rejected their request, however, a source said.

JSP MEMBERS CALL FOR POLICY CHANGE TOWARD SEOUL

SK220028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] TOKYO (YONHAP) -- Five senior members of the Japan Socialist Party presented Thursday a written statement accusing party Chairman Masashi Ishibashi of his lopsided stand toward South Korea and called for a comprehensive switch in JSP positions including the recognition of the Seoul government. The five cadre members include Goichi Yamamoto, former secretary general and concurrently a senior adviser; Dietman Susumu Kobayashi; and Masakichi Matsui, acting secretary general. They delivered the statement to the Central Executive Committee and distributed it among party members.

Point out that recent JSP moves to have exchanges with South Korea's main opposition New Korea Democratic Party are arbitrary and under severe fire from the Seoul government, they reiterated a swift change in its policies on Korea of seeking for multiple exchanges with all political parties in Korea. They also argued that the JSP should recognize South Korea as a legitimate country and dispatch delegations to Seoul as part of establishing friendly ties on a mutual basis.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO TOLERATE STUDENT RADICALISM

SK210117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] The government made it known yesterday that it will not tolerate subversive student radicals anymore. This resolute stand was manifest in the arrest of all the 191 college students involved in the seizure of the ruling Democratic Justice Party's training institute Monday. It is quite unusual that the prosecution sought warrants for such a large number of students involved in a sit-in and the warrants were granted by the court for all of them.

Arresting the 191 students contrasts to the way the prosecution handled 265 students who stormed into the DJP's headquarters on Nov. 14 last year. Only 19 of them were arrested for their leading roles and 186 others were sent to summary trials. The rest were freed simply with admonitions.

In the case of the occupation of the USIS building in Seoul for three days last May, the 73 students involved were selectively sanctioned in accordance with the extent of their involvement. Only 25 were arrested and the rest were either tried by summary courts or freed without any legal action.

Prosecution sources explained that there are some reasons to be tough against the 191 students, departing from rather lenient stand in the past. The major reason is arson. The students set fire while they were in control of the second floor of the training institute. Never before had student protesters actually started fire on the buildings they seized, although they threatened to do so. While the 73 students were inside the USIS building, they poured gasoline on the floor, but they never ignited it. The arson at the training institute made the prosecution conclude that student radicals are increasingly mobilizing tactics of urban guerrillas. They now frequently occupy public facilities in surprise moves, mount violent resistance against police by using privately made fire bombs, threaten to commit suicide and finally committed an arson. Under the law, an arsonist can be subjected to life imprisonment.

"We are deeply worried about the kind of sabotages the students employ these days. They should be uprooted once and for all to help maintain the national security," a senior prosecutor said. He pointed out that the student radicals are now trying to get the sympathy of workers and farmers as well as those who have complaints about the ruling party. To back up his assertion, the prosecutor pointed out that student activists recently raided the Ministry of Labor, its two provincial offices, an agricultural cooperative office and the DJP training center. "Inciting workers and farmers is exactly what Communists do."

The second reason may be that the students defied the current constitutional order. This is tantamount to rejecting the incumbent government. While seizing the training institute, the students claimed themselves to be members of a group struggling for the abolition of the Constitution. They said the group is affiliated with the student activists' organization called "Chonhakryon."

The third reason concerns a procedural matter. The police and the prosecution were unable to investigate such a large number of 191 students within 48 hours, the maximum period of time allowed for them to detain criminal suspects. Furthermore, he said, all of the students denied their involvement in the arson, making it difficult for the investigators to determine how deeply each of the 191 students was involved in the intrusion. The prosecution believes that leniency granted to violent demonstrators will simply fan the vicious cycle of violence. It appears certain that the prosecution will continue to be severe against student violence, setting the way it handled the 191 students as a precedence.

#### POLICE PLACE 32 DISSIDENTS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

SK211010 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 21 Nov 85 p 7

[Text] The police have taken the action of placing under house arrest 32 dissidents, including Song Kon-ho, and 59 student activists from 23 universities, including Seoul National University, Korea University, and Yonsei University. The action was taken beginning on the evening of 20 November, in connection with a debate meeting on constitutional revision scheduled to be held at Seoul National University at 1300 on 21 November. Figures from 31 dissident organizations were invited to attend the debate meeting. The police began to check all people and vehicles entering the Seoul National University campus on the morning of 21 November.

BATTLE SUCCESSES OVER THAI 'VIOLATIONS' REPORTED

BK220351 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpts] Last week, using all means, the enemies sought to cross the border surreptitiously through a number of passes in an attempt to send forces to create confusion in remote villages and communes; to conduct psychological warfare tactics to frighten and intimidate our people; and to bring ammunition and war materiel for their accomplices who have been hardpressed by shortages during the past few months. Moreover, they have been assisted by Thai forces, using all types of aircraft, to savagely strafe our people's homes, to land along the border, to insolently carry out reconnaissance flights deep inside our territory, and to fire artillery barrages to provide them with covering fire.

According to available statistics, last week Thailand sent L-19 reconnaissance planes to conduct activities over the areas of Don Sar, Anlung Veng, Pailin, Smat Deng, and the three countries' border junction on 14 occasions, entering from 2 to 12 km into our territory.

At sea, Thai fishing boats entered illegally 407 times within 9 to 21 nautical miles of Kong, Tang, and Tho Chu Islands, including 5 entrances by foreign smuggling ships sailing ships sailing through the sector within 10 to 15 nautical miles of Tho Chu Island.

Last week, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, our comrades-in-arms launched 28 operations against the enemies, putting out of action 105 enemy soldiers, including 67 killed, 10 captured, and 28 surrendered. We seized 41 weapons, 152 heavy artillery shells, and 21 kg of TNT. Among the major battlefields were Preah Vihear where we killed eight, wounded seven, and seized some war materiel, and Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province where on 4 November the 15th Battalion, 286th Division, forced 11 enemy soldiers to surrender after a 30 minute siege north of Samraong.

PRACHEACHON VIEWS TENSION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK160422 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 15 -- The tension in Southeast Asia comes from the wicked collusion between the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and ultra-rightist reactionaries in Thailand in using the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionaries to hamper the development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in particular and the whole of Indochina as well, comments the bi-weekly PRACHEACHON in its current issue.

The Chinese expansionists=hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists, the paper goes on, have fabricated the so-called "threat" from Vietnam and the Soviet Union to divert public attention from criminal moves and cause confrontation between the ASEAN and the Indochinese countries, thereby spreading tension to the whole of Southeast Asia.

But knowledgeable public [as received] in the ASEAN countries has repeatedly pointed out that China is the main source of trouble and the peoples of this region must unite to uproot this trouble, the paper notes.



It continues: "As victims of colonialism, imperialism, and hegemonism, the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos aspire to live in peace and friendship with all neighbours so as to build and defend their countries and make them prosperous. Their common struggle for peace and freedom and their militant solidarity, therefore, are an important factor of the development of the Indochinese Peninsula and a great contribution to peace and stability in this region."

The paper recalls that like Vietnam and Laos, Kampuchea has made many constructive proposals for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. It quotes the political report of the Fifth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea as saying that the People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to strengthen friendly relations with neighbouring countries particularly Vietnam and Laos, to pave the way for negotiations for solving problems between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, thereby helping make Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, cooperation and friendship and contributing to world peace.

As the trend for dialogue is developing in the world and in Southeast Asia, we welcome all constructive initiatives and efforts of the forces of peace, democracy and progress in the world which really help find a solution to Southeast Asian problems through peaceful negotiations, PRACHEACHON says, stressing that to negotiate for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia is the only correct way to solve regional problems.

#### HENG SAMRIN RECIEVES NEW LAO AMBASSADOR

BK210928 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Nov (SPK) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the LPDR to Cambodia, Pheli Khounlaleuk, yesterday afternoon presented his credentials to Heng Samrin, chairman of the PRK Council of State. On that occasion Pheli Khounlaleuk presented fraternal greetings to Heng Samrin from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee; and from Souphanouvong, chairman of the LPDR Council of State. He pledged to do his best to preserve the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman Heng Samrin in turn praised the good relations of friendship and solidarity that bind the two countries in the struggle against their common enemies and said he is convinced that these relations will be further consolidated in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

#### 3,556 MISLED PERSONS RETURN IN FIRST 9 MONTHS

BK190340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] During the 1st 9 months of this year, 3,556 misled persons deserted the ranks of the Cambodian reactionaries and turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities. This number is 2 and 1/2 times more than during the same period last year.

These returnees, including 40 regiment commanders, brought with them 2,100 assorted weapons. The number of misled persons who deserted the enemy ranks has increased greatly during the May to September rainy season. 2,340 enemy soldiers returned to live with our revolution. Notably, there were 116 cases of collective surrender. This is five times more than last year. On 29 September alone, 22 officers and soldiers of the Sereika forces turned themselves in to revolutionary authorities in Battambang Province, bringing with them 27 weapons.

COUNCIL OF STATE NAMES NEW OFFICIALS

BK151415 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 15 -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has just appointed a chairman for the People's Revolutionary Committee of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province; a minister for the State Inspectorate; three deputy ministers for the Ministries of the Interior, Agriculture, and Finance; and two deputy directors for the People's Bank. The Council has also appointed Tep Hen as ambassador to Vietnam and Sok An as ambassador to India. Tep Hen was in charge of the USSR-Eastern Europe department, and Sok An was chief of the office of the Foreign Ministry.

COUNCIL OF STATE CONFERS MEDALS UPON KPRAF UNITS

BK210540 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Recently, the PRK Council of State issued Decree No 52 deciding to confer "victory" medals upon KPRAD units and individuals who performed outstanding feats during the 1984-85 dry season operations. According to this decree, 196th Division units and 286th Division units, are awarded with first class "victory" medals and Comrade (Khol Savan), commander of the 196th Division, and Comrade (Mau Chhem), commander of the 4th Division, are awarded with second class "victory" medals.

At the same time, the Council of State issued Decree No 51 deciding to confer a "labor" medal upon Comrade (Chan Sam-an), a worker in the locomotive and train car sector of the Ministry of Communications, Transport, and Posts, who made outstanding feats in serving the cause of the people and revolution.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON ELECTION

BK180806 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0446 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Nov (SPK) -- The Cambodian leaders have just sent their greetings to the Polish leaders on their new appointments. In his message addressed to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, stressed: "I am firmly confident that under your enlightened leadership and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Polish people will record greater and more brilliant successes.

"Allow me to take this opportunity to reaffirm the Cambodian people's support for the Polish people's struggle, waged against imperialism whose designs are to harm socialist Poland and to split the socialist community."

The Cambodian leader said he was convinced that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries would further strengthen and develop in the interest of peace and socialism in the world.

The message signed by Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, and sent to Roman Malionowski, marshal of the Sejm of the People's Republic of Poland, said: "I am firmly convinced that in carrying out your noble office you will certainly contribute greatly to relentlessly strengthening and developing the fraternal relations between our two assemblies and peoples to the benefit of peace and socialism."

In his message to Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed: "It is my wish that the bonds of friendship and all-sided cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop and that the Polish party, government, and people will record great achievements in the preparations for the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers Party."

TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CSSR

BK190658 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1141 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 18 -- A protocol on trade between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia for 1986 was concluded in Prague last Saturday. The document was signed during the visit of a Kampuchean delegation led by Phang Saret, deputy minister of home and foreign trade.

According to it, Czechoslovakia will supply Kampuchea with textiles, tractors, diesel engines, chemical products and medical equipment, in exchange for rubber, soya beans and timber.

VONADK COMMUNIQUE REPORTS SRV TROOP ARRIVALS

BK220205 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Nov 85

[21 November Communique of the DK National Army Supreme Command]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities sent additional troops to the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia.

1. From 27 October to 10 November, the Vietnamese authorities sent 10,000 fresh troops from the east to Pursat Province together with 40 T-54 tanks. These troops and tanks were sent steadily to the western border battlefield.
2. From 24 to 29 October, they sent more than 10,000 fresh troops from the east to the town of Battambang and to western Battambang together with 42 T-54 tanks and many artillery pieces. Some of these fresh troops, tanks, and artillery are protecting the town of Battambang while the bulk is engaged in operations on the Pailin battlefield.
3. From 17 to 25 October, they sent a division of additional fresh troops from the East to Mkak Prieu along Route 69 in Sisophon District.
4. On 13 November, they sent 1,200 fresh troops from the east to Chamka Kroch, Amleang, and Thnal Totoeng on the northwestern Phnom Penh battlefield.
5. In total, from late October to mid-November, the Vietnamese authorities sent more than 10,000 [as heard] additional fresh troops as well as another division to Cambodia.

We have noted that from late October to mid-November they sent over 10,000 troops and a division more than in previous months and they are still sending more troops.



This clearly shows that the vociferous claims by the Vietnamese aggressors pretending that they are partially withdrawing troops from Cambodia are merely blatant lies because, in fact, each month and each season they bring more fresh troops into Cambodia according to their strategic design to swallow and occupy Cambodia permanently.

21 November, 1985

[Signed] The Supreme Command of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army

VOICE OF KHMER NOTES SOVIET ADVISERS SENT TO PRK

BK190213 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] According to reliable sources of the Voice of the Khmer, the Soviet Union has dispatched about 100 military advisers and technicians to help the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin puppet regime in Phnom Penh as part of the 1985 defense agreement between Moscow and the Heng Samrin puppet regime. These sources said that this is part of the Soviet Union's attempt to spread its influence in Southeast Asia and at the same time to check the Chinese influence in this region.

Various observers said that they do not believe that the Soviet Union's policy toward Southeast Asia will change because the Soviet foreign policy-making process depends on the Politburo, not on an individual. The notable increase of Soviet influence in Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, particularly in Vietnam, could be measured by the massive military aid and hardware provided by the Soviet Union to Vietnam. During 1980-84, the Soviet Union provided about U.S. \$1 billion worth of military assistance to Vietnam. In 1984, the Soviet Union gave about \$800 million worth of military aid and in the 1st quarter of this year about \$450 million.

Observers noted that the Vietnamization of Cambodia has a dual purpose: To alleviate the economic difficulties at home faced by the Vietnamese people and to exercise complete control over the Cambodian people. At present, about 700,000 Vietnamese have already been settled inside Cambodia, excluding the 180,000 Vietnamese troops. The Vietnamese settlers have so far chosen to live on fertile land and at the same time the Cambodian people are being forced to move out to arid land. In Phnom Penh, about one-third of the population living inside the capital are Vietnamese. About 280,000 out of 800,000 people in Phnom Penh are Vietnamese.

VOIK SAYS 8 SOVIET TANKS SENT TO SIEM REAP

BK180246 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Nov 85

["News commentary": "Two Soviet Ships Transport War Material and Tanks to Siem Reap Battlefield"]

[Text] On 10 November, two Soviet ships transported ammunition and eight tanks through Tonle Sap River to Siem Reap battlefield. This clearly indicated that the Vietnamese aggressors have been busily sending more troops, weapons, and tanks to the Cambodian battlefield in preparation for an offensive this dry season in order to massacre the Cambodian people and smash the Cambodian resistance forces. Thus, the Hanoi leaders' promises and propaganda about withdrawing all Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia by 1990 or even before that are just lies aimed at covering up the escalation of their war in Cambodia and at reducing the world community's attention to the Vietnamese war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia which is becoming more and more cruel and fascist each passing day.

DK FORCES ATTACK KOMPONG THOM TOWN 16 NOVEMBER

BK190019 (Candestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] At 0100 on the night of 16 November, our special detachment launched a 4-pronged commando attack against the town of Kompong Thom on the Kompong Thom battlefield. The first prong attacked the provincial office which is located east of the marketplace and Po Bak Kar in an attempt to push on toward the bridgehead. The second prong attacked Damrei Choan Khla and the theater hall. The third prong attacked Tbong Cham high school in an attempt to head toward the bridge which is a battalion position. The fourth prong attacked a company position at Balang Commune. After 30 minutes of fighting, we totally smashed the enemies on these four prongs. As a result:

1. Destroyed: We killed 30 Vietnamese enemies, including a provincial governor and 3 provincial experts, and wounded 40 others. We destroyed 3 DK-75's, 1 82-mm mortar, 2 60-mm mortars, 1 12.7-mm machinegun, 10 AK's, 4 B-41's, 5 B-40's, 3 RPD's, 1 M-79, 10 carbines, 10 SK's, 15 AR-15's, 22 military vehicles -- including 3 jeeps -- 2 C-46 field radios, 1 ammunition depot, 1 weapons depot, 1 bicycle warehouse containing 50 bicycles, 1 rice storehouse containing 300 sacks of rice, 1 large waterpump, 1 large ice-making machine, 1 wood-cutting machine, 2 generators, 100 barrels of fuel oil and gasoline, 1 provincial office building, 1 commune office building, 25 barracks, and a quantity of war material.
2. Seizure: We seized 1 DK-82, 1 82-mm mortar, 1 12.7-mm machinegun, 2 AK's, 1 B-41, 2 carbines, 1 AK-54, 2 SK's, 1 RPD, 1 AR-15, 2 pistols, 50 hand grenades, 3 telephone sets, 1 map, and some documents and war materiel.
3. Liberation: We liberated and controlled Kompong town until dawn before withdrawing to our base. We also liberated one battalion position, one company position, two platoon positions, one commune office, and six villages adjacent to Kompong Thom town.

PASASON COMMENTS ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

BK211518 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, November 21 (OANA-KPL) -- The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva is of great importance to peace, a prerequisite for life and security on earth [PASASON] writes in its commentary today.

It continues: Stable peace and security are the earnest aspiration and urgent demand of the world people, who have been struggling actively throughout the world to obtain these objectives. That is why the current Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva has drawn world-wide attention, because the summit will substantially improve the world atmosphere if it achieves a positive outcome. The Lao people wholeheartedly support the Soviet Union's goodwill and constructive efforts for world peace. We are convinced that the summit meeting will create new favourable conditions for realizing world peace and security, a vital factor for the economic development of nations, the paper concludes.

THAILAND'S MILITARY TIES WITH WASHINGTON SCORED

BK210645 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 20 Nov 85

["Talk": "An Embargo on Thai Goods but Not an Embargo on U.S. Weapons Into Thailand"]

[Text] Because of an embargo on Thai goods -- but not an embargo on U.S. weapons sent into Thailand -- it is clear that Thai textile workers will lose their livelihoods, selling their labor to many textile factories in Thailand. A few days ago, the United States enacted new legislation to limit the import of Thai textile products into the United States. However, if one looks closely at the content of this legislation -- divided into three sections -- one can see that the third section imposes a quota on five textile products from Thailand, namely cotton shirts, sports shirts, pajamas, large-size shirts, and wool products at 93 million square meters. This legislation is (?very deceiving) when applied. The objective of this new legislation is to limit the future import of Thai textile products into the United States. However, this law is described with new sweet words so as to fool Thai people into thinking that trade relations between Thailand and the United States remain unchanged. According to world public opinion, because the political and social stability in Thailand at present cannot be ensured, trading with foreign countries and foreign investments in Thailand have been gradually affected.

To cover up this development, to help boost the deceptive image of the political circles in Bangkok during the recent elections for the governor of Bangkok, and to comply with a request from the Thai authorities, Washington pretended to enact this new legislation to deceive the Thai people. In fact, all people, especially the Thai people themselves, are fully aware of this development. This can be seen from the voter turn-out at the Bangkok gubernatorial elections, in which less than one-half of the voters showed up to cast their ballots. In addition, many economic observers have also assessed that trade relations between the two countries are in bad shape.

On the contrary, one can see that the military relations between the two countries have been increasingly strengthened and consolidated. There is no limit imposed on the shipments of U.S. weapons to Thailand. For example, a number of the latest modern U.S. warplanes have already been sent to Thailand. More serious still, if one closely studies the contents of an agreement recently signed by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and the U.S. secretary of defense in Washington and the contents of a recent message from President Reagan to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, one can see that it is possible that Thailand may become a warehouse for U.S. weapons in Southeast Asia. This development has created a great deal of concern among the Thai people and other peoples in Southeast Asia.



Military observers in Thailand and abroad have noted that the military cooperation between Bangkok and Washington is in line with the plan to strengthen U.S. bases and to distribute U.S. forces in Asia and the Pacific. Specialists in military affairs have pointed out that in parallel with strengthening its military bases in the Pacific region, such as in Guam and the Caroline Islands, the United States has also implemented a plan to revive its bases in Southeast Asia, especially in Thailand. This can be seen clearly by the fact that in 1984 the United States gave more than \$U.S. 130 million in military assistance to Thailand.

At present, almost all war weapons in Thailand are from the United States. The revival of U.S. bases in Thailand will create more favorable conditions for Washington than in other areas. The revival will receive support from the ultrarightist reactionaries, such as Thai Military Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek; and Thailand was used as a U.S. military base during the Indochina war. The former U.S. air bases at U-Taphao and Udon Thani as well as the Sattahip Naval Base still maintain a special communication network equipped with electronics gadgets and are linked with a road network to serve their operations effectively.

This development has caused great dissatisfaction among the Thai people of all strata and all peace-loving people in the region, who have disagreed with the acts of the Thai authorities. This discontent can be seen from the movements of the countries in this region, aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

#### PHOUMI VONGVICHIT RECEIVES USSR AMITY GROUP

BK211513 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Vientiane, November 21 (KPL) -- Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, on November 20, received a delegation of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Society headed by K.A. Orozaliyev, member of the Supreme Soviet, minister of transport and road building of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, on an official friendly visit here.

Phoumi Vongvichit welcomed the delegation's visit saying it would contribute to promoting the cooperation and mutual assistance between the two friendship associations as well as the fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union. He wished the delegation success in its visit here. The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The Soviet guests arrived here on November 19.

AFP: SRV FORCES SEIZE KHMER HILL BASES

HK220856 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 22 Nov 85

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 22 Nov (AFP) -- Vietnamese forces have seized three strategic hill bases from Khmer Rouge guerrillas near the Thai border in western Cambodia, Thai military sources said today. Hanoi troops occupied the three hills of Phnom Dong, Phnom Daeng and Phnom Sarawan after an attack on a pro-Beijing Khmer Rouge unit, which began early last week, a Thai naval officer in charge of the relevant frontier sector reported.

The attacks were the first combat incidents of this year's dry season, but a senior Thai security official said that contrary to statements from some Thai military officials late last week, Hanoi troops had not yet launched a full-scale dry season offensive against the Cambodian resistance. The hills are about two kilometers inside Cambodia, facing Pong Nam Ron District in Thailand's Chanthaburi Province. They are located in the southern frontier sector 391 kilometers (191 miles) southeast of Bangkok. The naval officer, contacted by telephone in the town of Trat, who asked not to be named, said the fighting over the hill bases was heavy. No casualty figures were immediately available. The hills were held by a unit of some 200 fighters of the Khmer Rouge, military mainstay of a tripartite coalition embattled against an estimated 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops who have been in Cambodia since late 1978.

Thai authorities said sporadic exchanges of mortar and small arms fire between Thai forces and Vietnamese troops conducting anti-guerrilla operations were continuing along the southern end of the 720-kilometer (450-mile) Thai-Cambodian border. Several villagers and Thai troops had been injured since Vietnamese operations started a few days ago, they added. Prasong Sunsiri, general secretary of the National Security Council, said yesterday that guerrilla attacks in the Cambodian interior had for the moment prevented Hanoi from launching the fresh dry season offensive which Bangkok predicted against the resistance in the west of Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge today claimed a fresh attack in the interior against a Vietnamese garrison in Takeo Province, bordering Vietnam south of Phnom Penh. Khmer Rouge radio said 10 Vietnamese were killed and 15 wounded in the offensive last weekend.

Meanwhile, in a press release on the situation along the Cambodian border, the Thai Foreign Ministry today said Vietnamese forces had conducted two incursions into Thai territory in October and that artillery shells fired from Cambodia had left two Thai soldiers wounded during the same period. The ministry said about 30 Vietnamese troops crossed into Thailand on October 16, while a group of 40 made an incursion on October 21. A total of 168 artillery and mortar shells fired from Cambodia landed on Thai soil during the same period, the press release added.

SRV CLAIMS ON TERRITORIAL RIGHTS REJECTED

BK220746 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Nov 85 p 28

[Text] Thailand today rejected the Vietnamese claims concerning the so-called historical waters and the limit of territorial waters zone. The rejection is over the so-called agreement of July 7, 1982 between Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on historical waters, the statement made by Vietnam on November 12, 1982 on Vietnam's territorial waters, and the statement of June 5, 1984 made by Vietnam on its air space.

The Foreign Ministry's spokesman, Mr Sawanit Khongsiri this morning told newsmen at a press conference that Thailand, after carefully examining the above statement, has decided to express its position publicly and internationally. Regarding the Vietnamese claims to the so-called historical waters which covers certain sea areas in the Gulf of Thailand and in the Gulf of Tonkin, Thailand views that such claims cannot be justified on the basis of the applicable principles and rules of international law.

As for the statement defining the limit of Vietnam's territorial waters, Thailand considered Vietnam's application to differ from the well-established rules of international laws to which Vietnam is a signatory. Thailand also feels bound to reject Vietnam's claim over the air space above its so-called historical waters in the Gulf of Thailand and the Gulf of Tonkin. Such a claim is also viewed by Thailand as being contrary to international law.

Regarding the so-called agreement on the historical waters of Vietnam and Kampuchea, as the People's Republic of Kampuchea is not the legitimate government of Kampuchea and is not recognised in the United Nations, it cannot represent Kampuchea in any manner and therefore any agreement made by the so-called government of People's Republic of Kampuchea is devoid of any legal effect. Thailand's statement is being sent to the United Nations and every foreign mission and consulate here.

#### SITTHI DISCUSSES U.S. RELATIONS WITH KISSINGER

BK220135 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Protectionism and the contradiction in United States political and economic policies creates tensions in Thailand which are readily exploited by third parties, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told Dr Henry Kissinger last night. Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Sitthi told the former U.S. secretary of state that when the "prospect of poverty looms," the temptation may arise to seek aid from others. The minister's remarks were made at a dinner held for Dr Kissinger, who earlier warned Thai officials that the tide of U.S. protectionism would not end after the threat of the Jenkins-Thurmond Bill passes. In a speech which raised "some sensitive issues," Dr Kissinger, the 1973 Nobel Peace prize winner, was told: "Thailand has been a true friend of yours (the U.S.) for more than a century and a half. But the rising tide of protectionism in your country is beginning to make us despair of that friendship," ACM Sitthi said.

"We were not the only ones feeling this. It hurts and has other undesirable repercussions. The contradiction in U.S. political and economic policies creates domestic tensions elsewhere, such as Thailand, which are readily exploited by third parties."

ACM Sitthi said that when the "prospect of poverty looms," even the most loving couple may begin to quarrel. "The temptation for solace in the arms of another may arise. We are resisting it in the interest of domestic harmony," he said.

ACM Sitthi said it was in the interests of U.S. global strategy to "continue to assist us in the future development of our free enterprise economy, which, like yours, is the basis of our open society and democratic way of life." The minister said he spoke on "some sensitive issues" because Dr Kissinger was an old friend of Thailand. ACM Sitthi reiterated a vital point, which he made earlier in a foreign policy statement at a seminar which both men attended, that Thailand is pursuing an omnidirectional foreign policy. This policy means Thailand wishes to be friends with all nations which do not want to be Thailand's enemy regardless of their ideology and political systems.



In his earlier speech before the foreign policy seminar held at the Imperial Hotel, ACM Sitthi said that Thailand would pursue a "flexible policy toward the superpowers": the U.S., China and the Soviet Union. The minister said Thailand and ASEAN were encouraged by President Ronald Reagan's gesture of raising the Kampuchean issue during his Geneva summit talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

LAOS 'INDEFINITELY' POSTPONES ACCEPTANCE OF PLANE

BK211006 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Laotian authorities yesterday postponed indefinitely their trip to take back a passenger airplane that two Laotian pilots flew to Thailand in July in a bid for political asylum, a senior Thai military officer said. The handover of the Soviet-made Antonov 2 originally was scheduled for today. This was the second time that Laos had postponed acceptance of the plane. Air Force Spokesman Air Vice Marshal Sommot Sunthorawet said the Laotian side gave no clear reason for not coming to take back the single-engine plane flown from the Laotian capital to a base in northeastern Thailand. Air Vice Marshal Sommot said that to show a good-neighborliness, Thailand would not demand maintenance cost from the Laotian Government.

SIAM RAT: RUMOR OF PLOTTERS AMNESTY 'UNFOUNDED'

BK211101 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Nov 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Amnesty for Suspects in Rebellion Case"]

[Text] The case of internal rebellion on 9 September 1985 is under court proceedings. Yet, there has been a rumor about amnesty for the plotters and their accomplices which means that all charges against them would be dropped. This sounds rather strange to us, because the case has only recently been formally filed with the court and court hearings are about to begin. It has not been proved whether the suspects really committed the crimes as charged. How then can we absolve people of crimes not yet proven?

According to what we know, the rumor did not start in the government, nor in the parliament which is still in recess at the moment. Even though some suspects are members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the government still has to wait for the result of the court trial if it plans to grant them the amnesty. As we know, the case will be judged in three courts. Moreover, as the case is important, it is inappropriate for the government to intervene prior to a court decision.

From what we have learned, the rumors of amnesty for the coup suspects started because one of the suspects expressed his hope for amnesty during an interview with a newspaper. He did not say who should sponsor the move. From this, it can be concluded that the news about amnesty for the 9 September coup suspects is an unfounded rumor. It stemmed from an expression of hope, and not fact. And because we know that the person who suggested amnesty is one of the suspects, we cannot believe the rumor.

HANOI QUESTIONS U.S. SINCERITY FOR PEACE

BK211548 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Station editor Vu Dinh feature "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Excerpt] Dear comrades and friends, on 19 and 20 November, the Soviet-U.S. summit took place in Geneva between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, and U.S. President Reagan. This was the ninth Soviet-U.S. summit since World War II and the first summit since June 1979, when the two countries signed in Vienna the Salt II treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. After a break of 6 years, this Soviet-U.S. summit held in Geneva to discuss the issue of war and peace -- a basic and pressing issue of our time -- against a background of extreme world tension, was an important world political event in 1985. Public opinion throughout the world and all progressive mankind closely followed this event.

However, the stand of each participant in the Soviet-U.S. summit on world peace and security had been known and manifested previously. It can be said that over the past 4 decades, the Soviet Union has, through various international forums, persistently and continuously advanced hundreds of realistic peace initiatives and proposals aimed at easing tension and consolidating world peace and security -- such as the proposal for comprehensive and complete disarmament, the program for nuclear disarmament, the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, the pledge not to use nuclear weapons first, the ban on the use of force in outer space and from space to earth, and the prevention of the militarization of space and the use of space exclusively for peaceful purposes. Particularly, since early 1985 the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forth important proposals such as stopping the deployment of intermediate-range missiles and suspending other retaliation measures in Europe until November 1985, and unilaterally decided to suspend all nuclear arms tests beginning on 6 August 1985. Recently, the Soviet Union also proposed that the U.S. Government agree on a total ban against offensive space weapons of both sides and on a 50-percent reduction of nuclear weapons of the two countries that can be fired at each other's territory.

These proposals of the Soviet Union obviously originate from a stand imbued with goodwill and a high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of all nations, and they are aimed at promptly checking the danger of a nuclear war and safeguarding peace and life on earth. Meanwhile, the U.S. side did not advance any realistic proposals in the interests of peace and international security. The so-called Zero Option and Strategic Defense Initiative of the United States are simply designed to win military superiority over the Soviet Union, stepping up the costly arms race, and bringing nearer the danger of a nuclear holocaust. Nevertheless, propaganda-wise, the U.S. side has made a lot of noise. The Reagan administration has spent millions of dollars and mobilized its gigantic radio and newspaper networks to propagandize what it claims to be the United States' responsibility toward world peace.

Preliminary statistics show that through a series of speeches, Reagan has nearly 100 times declared the United States' goodwill for peace. Secretary of State Shultz was sent on a tour to some European countries, and Vice President Bush visited China and Japan to expound on the viewpoints and proposals of the United States. However, in reality, the U.S. Administration has acted to the contrary. Only recently, the French press reported that the Pentagon has urgently transported some equipment for intermediate-range Pershing II and cruise missiles to the FRG and the Netherlands. Two days before the opening of the Soviet-U.S. summit, the United States pressured NATO into adopting a decision to invest \$200 million in the study and production of seven types of new weapons at arms factories in Europe. Meanwhile, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has sent a private letter to Reagan proposing that the United States take a tough attitude toward the Soviet Union at the Geneva summit. Through the facts mentioned above, one has ample reason to believe that to safeguard the peace and the security of nations mankind must always remain vigilant against imperialist and reactionary forces.

JUDICIAL GROUP VISITS HUNGARY 10-20 NOVEMBER

OW220435 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 21 -- A Vietnamese judicial delegation, headed by Deputy Minister Nguyen Thi Chon, visited Hungary from November 10 to 20, reports MTI. The Vietnamese delegation studied the legal administration of the Hungarian national economy, and issues of legislation and jurisdiction. A cooperation working plan for 1986 between the two countries' ministries of justice was also signed on this occasion.

ARMY PAPER CONDEMNS GROWING THAI-PRC 'COLLUSION'

BK211523 Hanoi International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The Vietnamese Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary on Thursday [21 November] condemned the growing military collusion between Thailand and China against the three Indochinese countries. The paper, quoting reliable sources in Bangkok, said: China recently transferred to Thailand a quantity of military hardware including 130-mm guns, 60 7-ton tanks, 85-mm antitank guns, and two-barrel antiaircraft artillery as a reward for Thai military actions in support of Khmer Rouge infiltration into the interior of Kampuchea.

At first, the military circles in Bangkok refused to make any comment. Then, under strong public pressure, General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, had to confirm this fact. He said on 17 November that the unconditional assistance from China aims to better arm the Thai Army against the threat of aggression from outside.

In the past 2 weeks, Bangkok and Beijing have loudly claimed that the concentration of Vietnamese troops close to the Thai-Kampuchean border threatens the security of Thailand, that Vietnamese troops have made many intrusions into Thailand. The Thai Foreign Ministry even gave fake evidence to prove what it calls Vietnamese armed intervention in Thailand. To inflate that imaginary threat from Vietnam, Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Shuqing met with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok for discussing the deployment of Thai armed forces along the border with Kampuchea. He declared that China will continue its aid to the resistance forces in the Democratic Kampuchea's coalition and will not normalize relations with the Soviet Union unless Vietnam pulls its troops out of Kampuchea.

While slandering Vietnam and distorting the Kampuchean situation, the Thai authorities have stepped up military provocations against the PRK. Only in the 1st week of November, Thai aircraft 14 times violated Kampuchea's airspace over the areas of Thmar Puok, Poipet, Yeang Dangcum, and Smat Deng. On the sea, Thai ships 407 times intruded into Kampuchean waters near the islands of Koh Kong and Koh Tang. Thai artillery 30 times fired across the border into Phnum Mailai, Pailin, and Smat Deng.

What is more, while the broad sections of public opinion were critical of the United Nations' erroneous resolution on Kampuchea and its decision to let representative of the genocidal Pol Pot clique occupy the Kampuchean seat at this international organization, a delegation of American officials made an inspection tour of refugee camps in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas. No wonder Bangkok, Beijing, and Washington -- the most vocal in the anti-Vietnam chorus at the United Nations -- are still nurturing the genocidal Pol Pot clique to sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and to commit more crimes against the Kampuchean people.



NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES AAPSO DELEGATES

OW220241 Hanoi VNA in English 1633 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 21 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the state council, and chairman of the National Assembly, today received at the presidential palace, Hanoi, delegates to the current consultative conference of the socialist countries' AAPSO committees. The guests included representatives of the AAPSO and the AAPSO committees of Afghanistan, Angola, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the GDR, Guatemala, Hungary, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Poland, the Soviet Union, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Also present was Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-president of the AAPSO and head of the Vietnamese delegation. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho warmly welcomed the guests and expressed sincere and deep gratitude to the peoples of the said countries for their strong support for and wholehearted assistance to the Vietnamese people's past struggle for national independence and freedom and present national construction and defence.

"For several decades now", he said, "AAPSO has held high the anti-U.S. led imperialism banner and, together with the AAPSO committees of various countries, stepped up its activities in order to actively contribute to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress". The Vietnamese leader wished the conference fine success. For their parts, the guests expressed their joy for coming to Vietnam to attend the conference and sincerely thanked Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho for his hospitality.

NHAN DAN CRITICIZES UN RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

OW171153 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 17 -- NHAN DAN today strongly rejects the United Nations' resolution on Kampuchea and Southeast Asia as "not objective, unrealistic and obtruding".

In a commentary entitled "Justice and Reason Will Certainly Win", the paper recalls the resolution of the nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi in March 1983, affirming that it is "objective and realistic, and it pointed to the cause of instability and tension in the region and put forth an overall solution through dialogue and negotiations among countries in the region without outside interference".

"Yet," the paper continues, "the U.N. resolution takes the 'Kampuchea issue' as a central one and demands to settle it first while the two groups of countries in the region have shared a number of views which can be used as basis for a political solution to problems in Southeast Asia, including the Kampuchean question.

"Serious still, the U.N. resolution has distorted the situation in Kampuchea, slanderously charged Vietnam of 'invading' Kampuchea and demanded Vietnam unilaterally withdraw its troops while not in the least saying a word about the real danger and main threat to Southeast Asia and the cause of the tension and instability in the region, that is the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

While refusing to mention the exclusion of the Pol Pot clique, political and military, which is urgently demanded by everyone, the U.S. resolution highly praised the so-called 'Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea' a corpse which is not authorized to represent the Kampuchean people, supporting it materially and morally, and permitting it to continue illegally occupying Kampuchea's seat at the U.N.

[Paragraph as received. [However, Hanoi VNA in French at 0532 GMT on 17 November in a similar report renders this paragraph as: While the UN resolution makes no mention of the elimination of the Pol Pot clique on the political and military planes, it glorifies the so-called Democratic Kampuchean Coalition, a political corpse having no rights to represent the Cambodian people, and continues to give it moral and material support by letting it illegally occupy the Cambodia seat at the United Nations. ]

"The U.N. resolution cannot belittle the significance of, or prevent, the on-going dialogue in Southeast Asia, especially the dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries represented by Vietnam and Indonesia respectively."

The paper points out that the Polpotists' illegal occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the U.N. for six years now is "a shame for this greatest international organization".

"But, justice never belongs to the genocidal clique and their masters. The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. The Kampuchean people's just cause, the trend of dialogue and the cause of building a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia as well will certainly be crowned with complete victory," the paper concludes.

#### FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON TIES WITH INDIA

BK201625 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Article by Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac in NHAN DAN -- date not given -- on "The Potential and Prospect for Developing the Economic-Trade Relations Between Vietnam and India"]

[Text] Vietnamese-Indian friendship and cooperation -- which stems from pure and faithful relations and from the mutual understanding and respect between the two nations, which have similar national histories and character -- built and fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, is now being continuously developed by the people of various generations in the two nations. Notably, following the official friendship visit to the Republic of India by our party general secretary, Le Duan, in September 1984 and the cordial meeting between Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh and President Zail Singh and Prime Minister Gandhi in New Delhi in October 1984, the all-round cooperation between the two countries has experienced new developments.

The economic-trade relations between Vietnam and India have been built on the principles of equality and mutual profit. Not only have they suited the objective demands of our time in the division of labor and international cooperation, but they have also met the economic demands of each country in terms of construction and development. In the years since our country fought against foreign aggression, the economic relations between our two countries have been established, starting with the October 1973 visit of an Indian agricultural delegation to Vietnam to examine the possibility of agricultural and stock-breeding cooperation. In addition to India's help in setting up a water rice research institute in O Mon and a buffalo raising center in Song Be, other fields of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation have also received attention from and been intensively studied by the two countries.

Following the February 1985 visit of our high-level government delegation, led by Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong, the all-round cooperation between the two countries has seen new developments. A concrete manifestation of this was the establishment of a joint Vietnamese-Indian economic, scientific, and technical commission with the first session being held in New Delhi in December 1982 and having fine results. With a remarkable amount of credit and with preferential conditions, India has helped us increase our capabilities for importing many essential goods to serve the national economy, thus contributing to boosting production and increasing exports. With its profound understanding, India has also loaned us a relatively large amount of grain, thus contributing to helping our people overcome problems of every-day life caused by natural calamities and by the scourge of war. In addition, India has also supplied us with diesel locomotives and spare parts and tools, helped us renovate the Nam Dinh textile plant, explore and exploit mineral ores such as tin and apatite, and set up a gunny bag factory in Ho Chi Minh City and a coconut fiber processing enterprise in Ben Tre. Meanwhile, India has also helped us develop a number of industrial crops in the service of exports and the people's needs, and train cadres in a number of economic sectors.

This fraternal help makes our people always remember the statement of Mrs. Indira Gandhi -- a great daughter of the Indian people and one of the great and closest friends of the Vietnamese people -- to the effect that we stood by the Vietnamese people's side before, we stand by their side now, and we believe that we have always stood by the Vietnamese people's side in the difficult times as well as in peacetime. Inheriting and developing this lofty sentiment, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi recently said: To India, Vietnam holds an important position. India will always reserve for Vietnam its wholehearted support and assistance.

On the basis of developing the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance, the exchange of goods between the two countries has been maintained and promoted step by step despite many difficulties concerning the goods, transportation conditions, and the small volume of goods. Established in 1956, the trade relations between the two countries have developed through different historical periods and have made definite contributions to serving production and life in each country. Our exports to India consist chiefly of minerals, construction materials, coal, tin, and industrial crop products. We import from India supplies and equipment for the railway, crop cultivation, and livestock breeding sectors; and raw material and fuel needed for the production of consumer goods and goods for export.

The results of economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries have increasingly developed over the years, but they are still incompatible with the requirements and capabilities as well as the desire of the two governments and peoples of Vietnam and India.

Nevertheless, proceeding from this reality, both sides have gradually found new forms and targets of cooperation as well as of foreign trade exchanges for the purpose of increasing the volume of exports and imports, increasing economic efficiency, and ensuring mutual benefit. Reality has further confirmed the possibility that economic and trade relations between Vietnam and India can greatly develop with fine prospects.

Indeed, our country is relatively rich in natural resources. Our land is suitable for the development of some industrial crops. Our work force is large, educated, and skilled in many traditional branches and trades. These valuable assets -- if more supplies and equipment are available, and if the necessary material conditions are ensured for production -- will become great and realistic capabilities for developing production and creating sources of export goods. As exports increase along with the demands of developed production and life, this will call for expanding imports, including suitable goods that can be supplied by India.



Our people highly regard India's positive contributions as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement to the cause of consolidating peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and to the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and a new, just and rational international economic order. At the same time, we also highly appreciate India's great potential for economic construction and development as well as for expanding economic, trade, and scientific-technological relations with foreign countries. India is not only capable of extending economic and scientific-technological cooperation and assistance to our people -- especially in the fields of crop cultivation, livestock breeding, engineering, oil and natural gas exploitation, and communication and transportation -- but it is also capable of exporting many types of goods that are needed by our people for development production and life. India is a vast market that can absorb a lot of our export goods, including local export goods.

In the economic field, we work to expand relations with India based on the principle of mutual benefit so as to contribute toward exploiting and utilizing the nation's valuable assets -- labor, land, and natural resources -- more satisfactorily and rapidly. Priority will be given to cooperation designed to develop the sources of export goods so as to rapidly boost export revenue and increase import capability. It is necessary to use all forms of cooperation -- such as obtaining loans of capital for investment to be repaid in kind, cooperation in contracting labor, cooperation in production, joint production, and joint exportation -- along with other suitable forms, including encouragement for investments of capital and technology from foreign countries. We will increase the export volume of those products that we can supply and which are needed by India, on the basis of improving the structure of goods; we will apply suitable export-import procedures, overcome difficulties concerning transportation, improve product quality, and ensure that goods are delivered on time.

Further expanding economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation between Vietnam and India is the common concern of the two governments and people; and it is being turned into real action in the spirit of mutual understanding, assistance, and trust, thereby increasingly tightening the bond between the two people and bringing bilateral cooperation to new heights and new qualities. We will do our best to further strengthen the economic, trade, and scientific-technological cooperation and develop the fraternal friendship between Vietnam and India so as to contribute more and more to economic construction and development in each country in the interest of each nation and for the success the struggle for peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the world.

#### LE DUAN VISITS VAN HO NATIONAL ART EXHIBITION

OW210005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, 17 November, Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, visited the 1985 national art exhibit at the Van Ho Exhibition center. Comrade Nguyen the Minh, acting director of the Fine Arts Department, [title as heard] on behalf of the organizing committee, briefed the comrade general secretary on the works of display. The general secretary's visit is an honor, and a great source of encouragement, for the plastic arts circle countrywide.

NEW ZEALANDFRENCH AGENTS SENTENCED TO 10 YEARS IN PRISON

HK220024 Hong Kong AFP in English 0022 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, Nov 22 (AFP) -- French Army Major Alain Mafart and Captain Dominique Prieur were sentenced here today to 10 years' imprisonment for their part in the sinking of the Greenpeace flagship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland Harbour last July.

New Zealand's chief justice Sir Ronald Davison, pronouncing sentence in the high court, jailed them on charges of involuntary homicide in connection with the death of a crewmember who was on board the vessel and of criminal arson. The involuntary homicide charge brought each a 10-year sentence and the arson seven years, with the sentences to run concurrently. The chief justice also ruled that the four months they had already spent in detention be deducted from the amount of time they would serve. But Sir Ronald did not exercise his power to recommend the expulsion of the two French security agents from New Zealand.

France has admitted that its agents sank the Rainbow Warrior as it was preparing to lead a protest flotilla to the French nuclear testing site at Mururoa atoll in the south Pacific. Captain Prieur's husband, Captain Joel Prieur, who arrived here earlier this month to visit his wife, was in court to hear the sentences.

PAPUA NEW GUINEACOALITION GOVERNMENT HEADED BY WINGTI SWORN IN

BK211215 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] In Papua New Guinea, a coalition government has been sworn in following the defeat of the prime minister, Mr Somare, in a vote of no confidence earlier today. The new government is headed by Mr Somare's former deputy, Mr Paias Wingti, who heads a coalition of five parties and a number of independents. It was the second time Mr Somare had been defeated in parliament on a no-confidence motion, the first time being in 1980.

After the vote, he congratulated Mr Wingti and said that while in opposition, he would provide constructive debate to ensure that Mr Wingti runs the country properly.

Speaking in parliament after the no-confidence vote, Mr Wingti said his government would aim for investment and economic growth, increased employment, and assistance to village groups to share in the economy. Mr Wingti said Mr Somare's government had done a lot of good during its term of office, but the new government would try to solve some of the country's economic problems.

RODRIGO CALLS FOR ONE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE

HK211105 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The new chairman of the National Unification Committee Soc Rodrigo today revealed that the opposition may agree to field one presidential candidate during the special presidential election to be held on February 7 next year. Rodrigo said he has spoken to prospective candidates Cory Aquino and Jovito Salonga on this matter. He said he also plans to talk to former Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw and Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel. Rodrigo stressed that it is necessary for the presidential standard-bearers to decide on which of them should be the candidate to be fielded against President Marcos in the snap election.

LAUREL URGES OPPOSITION TO COORDINATE EFFORTS

HK220533 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Ex-Senator Salvador Laurel has exhorted all the leaders and members of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization to stop issuing statements that may be misconstrued and prove detrimental to members of opposition groups. The Unido president was referring to incidents [words indistinct], saying it would be tragic if Marcos stayed in power. Laurel said that instead of working at loggerheads and splitting the opposition, all efforts should be coordinated so that united action by the opposition will succeed in dislodging the Marcos administration. Only in this way, Laurel said, can freedom, justice, and democracy be restored to our pitiful country.

OPPOSITION GROUP APPROVES 'PROGRAM OF GOVERNMENT'

HK220325 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A new opposition coalition yesterday [21 November] approved what it described as a minimum program of government calling for a new constitution and broad political and economic reforms apparently to serve as an anchor to Corazon Aquino's presidential campaign. The signatories, all members of the coalition, informally called Laban, were Liberal Party, Partido Demokratiko Lakas ng Bayan, Panaghuisa, Christian Social Democratic Party, and the Bayang Nagkakaisa sa Diwa at [Nation United in Spirit And] [word indistinct]. Nine other political groups which sat as observers in the closed-door meeting of the coalition leaders were also asked to support the coalition.

The minimum program of government approved yesterday includes the reorganization of government, the removal of foreign bases from the country and the declaration of the Philippines as part of the nonaligned bloc. Though the minimum program of government dealt with specific political and economic reforms, sources said it also indicates the coalition's plan to cut the term of whoever is elected president to succeed President Marcos.

Meanwhile Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez yesterday accused the opposition of putting up obstacles to the holding of the special presidential election on February 7 next year by making what he called unacceptable demands for the holding of the polls. He was reacting to an opposition announcement that it will contest in the Supreme Court the constitutionality of Cabinet Bill No 7 calling for the early elections. The opposition leaders demand that in order to cure the alleged constitutional infirmities on the bill, President Marcos should resign unconditionally and the Constitution be amended.



GEN VER DEFERS SEEKING DISMISSAL OF PETITION

HK220321 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] General Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff on leave, yesterday [21 November] deferred the filing of the motion seeking dismissal of the petition for mistrial. Dean Antonio Coronel, Ver's lawyer in the slay case, said he made the decision because of what he called lack of (?personality) tending favorable action on the motion to intervene.

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES REVAMP OF ARMED FORCES

HK220845 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Nov 85 p 4

["Sensings" column by Nick T. Jimenez: "The President and His Generals"]

[Text] The President last Monday morning met with the high command of the defense establishment to discuss the reorganization of the Armed Forces. The President then announced the organization of a "Board of Generals and Colonels to recommend to the Ministry of Defense and to the President the steps necessary to take in order to completely reorganize the Armed Forces from top to bottom."

It seems that the President has finally felt the need for revitalizing the Armed Forces to enhance its effectiveness for the early solution to the insurgency problem. It has been observed of late that lack of professionalism in the Armed Forces has been the primary cause for the escalating threat posed by the NPA insurgents, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Fully aware that the circumstances prevailing today may be different from the situation when the country faced a similar insurgency problem in the early '50s and realizing also that the problem today may have certain nuances, it is relevant and useful to recall the decisive steps taken in the fight against the Huk insurgents of the early '50s, the military arm of the Communist Party at that time.

Here is a historical account of the initiatives taken: "...After the collapse of the Huk Amnesty Plan, the Philippine Army was called to wipe them out. The Army had no more success than the constabulary. There were fewer charges of looting villages, it is true, but the Army was ineffective. It was an arm-chair" army. Its campaigns were not well directed. A barracks position would be set up and from time to time a unit would go out to 'attack and disperse' a Huk concentration. The soldiers would there upon take the field, fire a few volleys into the air, and return to their post with the report, 'mission accomplished.'

"...The truth is that they had no stomach for such a fight. They had no conception of a national cause. The only thing of importance was to get it over as quickly and as painlessly as possible and to get back behind the barbed-wire road blocks. Meanwhile, their superiors back in Manila could report to President Quirino that the campaign was progressing satisfactorily, that hundreds and even thousands of Huks were being killed or 'dispersed,' and that ultimate victory was in sight..."

The turning point came in April, 1949 when Mrs Aurora Quezon, widow of Commonwealth President, was ambushed and murdered by the Huks. This was a senseless crime. With this dastardly act the Huks were no longer "agrarian reformers" but cold-blooded killers.

The historical account continues..."The Army was ordered to step up its campaign and it tried to do so. But the Army was crippled by the fact that the Huk network of intelligence was at this stage, far superior to that of the Army itself. If an Army unit went out, the Huks, well-informed in advance, simply dispersed in the Candaba swamps or in the jungle area around Mount Arayat, and the soldiers were powerless...

"...All this time the Huks were creeping closer and closer to Manila itself. It became known that the politburo was actually living in and working from the capital. Finally, a target date was set. Manila was to be taken on Christmas Eve 1950."

At this most critical time President Quirino invited Ramon Magsaysay, then chairman of the House Committee on National Defense, to Malacanang and asked him to take the post of Secretary of National Defense. Quirino is said to have asked Magsaysay, directly, if he could get rid of the Huk menace. Magsaysay is said to have replied: "Yes, Mr President. I can." "What will you require?" "An absolute free hand."

Magsaysay took over the defense portfolio in September 1950. "...On his first day in office the new secretary abruptly dismissed several very high-ranking army officers. On his second day he sent some men, supposedly permanent 'arm-chair fixtures,' into the field. Thereafter he bombarded the whole army command with a series of crisp, often curt, directives. Even more frequently he issued his orders in person."

There was a complete overhaul of army dispositions and tactics. Units that had been in the field and had given less than a good account of themselves were recalled for fresh and strenuous retraining. Units that showed a disposition to fight received plenty of opportunity and encouragement. Here, at last, was a guerrilla fighter who knew how to fight with guerrillas against other guerrillas.

The barracks positions were quickly disposed of. Units were cut down in size and made -- and kept -- fully mobile. "...Magsaysay also made unannounced visits in the field. The personal visits helped enforce discipline but more important they built morale. There were promotions on the spot as well as stinging rebukes. The soldier in the field had a powerful friend as well as a stern leader..."

These vignettes in the successful campaign against the Huk insurgents some 35 years ago, I believe, can be reference materials in the overall revamp of the Armed Forces. I ask the AFP revamp board to have the courage and the wisdom to consider it in their deliberations. In my view, the president has assumed more than his just share of the burden in carrying the fight against insurgency. He is simply overworked. This is my response to the president's request for advice from all quarters.

#### RAMOS RECOMMENDS REMOVAL OF OVERSTAYING GENERALS

HK220323 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos yesterday [21 November] said he has recommended to President Marcos the termination of the tours of duty of many of the extended generals in the Armed Forces, including himself. He said he is the first to offer to be retired. If his presence in the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] will hinder the reorganization being implemented, then he said he will ask the president that he be retired. Gen Ramos said he has been asking the president since 1982, when he completed 10 years as PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief, that he be retired.

NDF SPOKESMAN ON FUTURE OF U. S. BASES

HK210530 Hong Kong AFP in English 0514 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 21 (AFP) -- Philippine communists will eject U. S. forces from their bases near here and work for a neutral and nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia if they come to power, a spokesman said in an interview published today.

Antonio Zumel, a ranking officer of the communist-led National Democratic Front (NDF), also told the BUSINESS DAY newspaper that the left may strike a truce and cooperate with a new government on certain conditions.

The NDF is an ultranationalist alliance led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its estimated 15,000-strong New People's Army (NPA). Mr. Zumel is believed in some quarters to be the NDF chairman but denies it.

The former journalist reiterated the NDF's stand that American forces will be ejected if the left wins power and vowed that no other foreign power will be allowed to occupy the facilities, Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base.

"The U. S. is scared that if they leave, the Russians will take over. We will ask the cooperation of Southeast Asian countries to declare this area a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace and neutrality," Mr. Zumel said.

On the prospect of an opposition victory over President Ferdinand Marcos, he said: "We're open to a ceasefire even if there is no offer yet. The premise is the military will stop their use of violence...and the government should bring back true democracy."

A snap presidential election is set for early 1986, but the NDF has adopted a wait-and-see attitude before finalizing its stand on the polls. President Marcos, whose 20-year rule has seen the emergence of a raging communist movement from a ragtag band in 1960's, says he needs a fresh mandate to effectively battle the insurgency and save the troubled economy.

Mr. Zumel said "If a new leader pursues what our program desires, we will be happy," citing the NDF's goals of independence from "U. S. imperialism" and "genuine forums" for the peasants, workers and low middle class.

He said the vast tracts of land within the U. S. bases would be used "for the good of the people," possibly for agriculture and industry or as bases "to be used by the forces of the people."

Mr. Zumel said the NDF was actively seeking help from foreign "progressive revolutionary parties, organizations, movements abroad and citizens" since the Marcos regime was being aided by the United States and Japan. "We're happy to say that the support has been very warm, from many parts of the world," he said without specifying the sources.

The local communist movement is acknowledged even by the government to be indigenous and self-restraint despite close political ties with Beijing during the regime of Mao Zedong in the late 1960's and early 1970's.

Mr. Zumel said the NDF organized forces and "mass base" in the countryside totalled "several millions" out of this Roman Catholic nation's total population of 54 million.



SCHOLAR SEES NO LINK IN NUCLEAR PLANT, BASES

HK190929 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Nov 85 p 2

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] There is no direct link between the first Philippine Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP-1) in Bataan and the U.S. military bases in Pambanga and Zambales, a University of the Philippines professor who has studied U.S. military bases extensively said. Speaking before participants to the national conference on the PNPP-1, Roland G. Simbulan, author of the book, "The Bases of Our Insecurity" said contrary to the belief of many anti-nuke advocates, there is no way the 620-megawatt nuclear power plant can serve as support facility for either Clark Air Base or Subic Naval Base. Simbulan allayed the fears of many that the plutonium in the waste fuel of the plant would be used by military base authorities to produce atomic bombs. He said there is no facility for atomic bomb production in the country that he knows of. "Not even inside the military bases," he said.

He also explained that waste fuel of the plant has to be reprocessed before it can be used for atomic bomb production and there is no reprocessing facility in the country. Another scientist supported Simbulan's statement, saying it would be cheaper for the country to have its nuclear waste fuel reprocessed abroad than set up a reprocessing plant here.

Simbulan also said if the Americans planned to use PNPP-1 for bomb production, they would have constructed a good quality plant, unlike the present one which oppositors claim to be plagued with defects. He said the only link between PNPP-1 and the bases he can think of is the technology of nuclear power, as the bases are known to keep nuclear bombs.

MINDANAO COLUMNIST ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

HK191512 Davao City MINDANAO MIRROR BULLETIN in English 4-10 Nov 85 p 7

[Column by Gil Abarico: "U.S. Over-Concerned About R.P.?"]

[Text] The continuing discussion of Philippine situation in the U.S. media is often fascinating. For one, it's interesting to read about our country through the eyes of other people. Sometimes, we take things for granted that we cannot see the forest while eyeing closely at the trees. However, while foreign media comments about Filipinos are really interesting, we should also be aware of the fact that the writers of such articles have their biases and misconceptions, as well as motives or motivations. In other words, take things with a grain of salt.

Judging from the space and importance that American news magazines and major newspapers are giving to the situation in this country, it may appear that they are more concerned than us Filipinos about the fate of our nation. Furthermore, it would also seem that they have better solutions to the problems of the Philippines than the government of the republic. If American policy-makers, according to the writers of said articles, have their own way -- the multifaceted problems of this country will vanish without much ado if confronted by American-inspired solutions.

Of course, we should never discount the fact that whether we like it or not, Washington, D.C. has much to say on what's going to happen to this country. Let's be realistic about it -- the Philippines cannot escape American interventionist policies, in one way or another. The presence of the two big U.S. bases in Luzon plus enormous economic and financial interests throughout the country, including Mindanao, should be sufficient reasons why Americans are very much concerned about what's going to happen here in the near future.

The attitude of Washington, however, depends largely on who's calling the shots -- the Democrats or the Republicans. It so happens that the incumbent U.S. President is a Republican, and not just any Republican, for President Reagan happens to be an American leader concerned with the maintenance of U.S. prestige in the global context -- unlike his Democrat predecessor, President Carter, who instead wanted to diminish American presence in the international arena of geo-politics. Hence, Reagan has a very special interest in the Philippines -- because what happens in this country will affect to a large extent, the American image in Asia and the rest of the world -- for better or for worse.

President Marcos also realizes this and is wisely keeping his own counsel. He may appear to be Reagan's man -- but actually he knows that he must decide in the best interests of this country, our country.

COLUMNIST ON ANGELES CITY'S TIES TO BASE

HK190903 Quezon City VERITAS in English 17 Nov 85 pp 12, 13

[By Riza A. Moises]

[Text] Neon lights are brightly lit, rock bands are playing their tune full blast, the laughter of women, fully made-up to match their colorful attires, rings above the noise. The people are all out in the streets. Even on this rainy September night, there is life in the City of Angeles, Pampanga's entertainment capital. One could hardly notice the telltale signs of uncertainty that haunts the city and its people's future.

The dismantling of all American bases in the country is no longer just an issue debated over cups of coffee in this base town. It has become a real problem the people may have to face up to in the near future. Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, in his speech delivered before a joint meeting of Rotary clubs in the city recently, disclosed the U.S. government's plan to set up new base sites in the Pacific in case the RP [Republic of the Philippines] U.S. agreement is terminated in 1991. Ople said the U.S. has reportedly acquired some 18,000 acres of land in Palau Islands in the Pacific region. The development of the new site will take at least eight years at a cost ranging from \$5 billion to \$13 billion.

Angeles City, 89 kilometers northwest of Metro Manila, houses one of the finest air depots in Asia, Clark Air Base (CAB), which is also the biggest and most modern air facility outside of the mainland. Established in 1902 as Camp Stotesenberg in Barangay Lourdes Sur, the American air base has expanded today to occupy a big portion of the city and other neighboring towns. Its presence in the city practically shaped this once jungle clearing into what it is today -- "an entertainment paradise."

The prospect of losing the huge air base in the future brings jitters to the populace whose day-to-day existence depends largely on it. Mayor Francisco Nepomuceno, representing the city's more than 200,000 population, said the "city will definitely not survive without Clark Air Base considering that 70 percent of the city's income is dependent on it." The city at present has an annual income of about P34 million. Some \$23 million is derived solely from businesses catering to the American air base.

The base, according to Nepomuceno, serves as the major market outlet of vital industries in the city such as housing and subdivision development, real estate, entertainment and cottage industries.

Nepomuceno cited for example what the plight of housing and subdivision developers and cottage industry producers might be if the base is removed. At present, there are about 4,000 housing units being rented out to American men and their families who can no longer be accommodated inside the base. "Without CAB, the developers will be left with thousands of untenanted houses even before they can recover their capital. These houses are too luxurious and expensive for even middle-income Filipino families," Nepomuceno said.

The cottage industry, the biggest dollar earning industry not only of the city but of the entire Pampanga province will surely suffer a decline. In the past several years Pampanga, including the city, has consistently been number one in the Central Luzon region as far as domestic sales of cottage industry products to foreigners are concerned. The American base personnel and their families continue to be the biggest market. On top of these, the mayor added, there will be the dislocation of some 10,000 Filipino workers now employed at the base.

Nepomuceno, though skeptical on whether the plan to remove the U.S. bases in the country may ever materialize, fears that his city "may be reverted to a town or even a barrio once the base is removed." The city was just recently declared as a "highly urbanized City" by the Ministry of Local Government after meeting the basic requirement of having a minimum of 150,000 population and an income of at least P30 million set by the new local government code. "Not even the plan to convert the vacated area into a commercial airport will be enough compensation," he said. The mayor's fears have some basis. Cavite City, once the location of Sangley point, another American base, has until now not recovered from its loss. Although Cavite City was not re-classified to a town, it has become a picture of a sleepy town, its progress moving in slow motion.

#### ANGELES CITY GROUP ACCUSES IKCBL OF GERRYMANDER

HK190941 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Nov 85 p 9

[By Elmer G. Cato]

[Text] Angeles City -- Public discussions and a plebiscite should be held to resolve the controversy surrounding this city's change of status, a newly formed citizens group said yesterday. The Movement Against the Disenfranchisement of the Electorate [MADE] in Angeles City headed by lawyer Jose Suarez is also contesting the city's recent reclassification as a highly urbanized area. It said this recent government move was aimed solely at "serving certain vested political interests in the province."

In airing its proposal, the group argued that any amendment on the existing city charter, Republic Act 3700, should first be ratified by Angeles City residents. The group added that a plebiscite was called in 1963 prior to the city's change of status from a Pampanga municipality into a chartered city. Angeles was recently reclassified as a highly urbanized area by the Ministry of Local Government following parliamentary recommendations made by Pampanga Member of Parliament Aber Canlas (KBL). The Canlas Bill was filed allegedly since the city has already met population and income requirements as stipulated in the local government code. The city's reclassification also meant an end to provincial supervision over Angeles.



MADE, however, has seen the issue in a different perspective, saying that the scheme was aimed primarily at dissipating the strength of the political opposition in the city. "It saddens us to learn that the gerrymandering move is the Machiavellian machination of a couple of KBL leaders who have been humiliatingly rebuffed by the highly politicalized voters of Angeles City in the 1980 and 1984 elections," the group said in a statement. Angeles City's voting population of 92,235 has always been the decisive factor in previous local electoral proceedings. The ruling party suffered a four-zero blow here during the May 1984 Batasan elections.

The group has at the same time lined up petition signing activities; the writing of protest letters to Canals and Jose Rono and Parpanga Gov. Estelito Mendoza; as well as a series of dialogs and symposia. The group's ad hoc committee is chaired by lawyer Jose Suarez. Other committee members include Jose Pelayo, Romeo Taruc; Fr. Pablo David; Sr. Ildefonsa Pineda, ISB, [Order of the Sisters of Sr Brigid] Sr. Josefina Nepomuceno, OSB; Alex Cauguiran; Benedicto Tiotuico; Bernadette Harrera; Hannah Tulud; Ming Tayag; and Edillardo Paras. Angeles City's gerrymandering case has recently been elevated by concerned citizens to the Supreme Court.

#### MAYOR CALLS FOR RENEGOTIATION OF BASES TREATY

HK210505 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The Philippines is not getting sufficient benefits from the American bases and should, therefore, form a national committee to look into more economically beneficial arrangements, including a Marshall-type plan of action using the compensation package to reconstruct or redevelop the country.

This was aired yesterday by Olongapo Mayor Richard J. Gordon who testified at the resumption of the Batasan joint committee hearing on the U.S. military bases. Gordon also asked the government to start making plans to prepare the country in the event of the United States decides to suddenly withdraw its military bases in the Philippines. Gordon expressed grave concern about the economic repercussions in the population of affected areas should the government fail to prepare for the sudden withdrawal of the U.S. bases.

Gordon also batted for a total renegotiation of the bases treaty to correct what he described as "embarrassing inequities" detrimental to the Philippines. He appealed to the Batasan committee on foreign affairs and defense headed by MP Arturo Tolentino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, respectively, to exert effort to get the "most preferred nation status" for the Philippines.

Citing international documents, Gordon told the hearing panels that the U.S. should be paying more than what is at present committed for the use of the Philippine lots for U.S. bases.

"The U.S. spends \$297 million yearly to maintain its bases, which does not include the \$900 million rental to the government. And America can pay more," Gordon said.

Describing the U.S. bases as both "boon and bane," Gordon presented other proposals to do justice to the Philippine integrity:

-- Joint use of air facilities

-- Renegotiation for the salaries of more than 20,000 Filipinos working in the bases.

-- Binder on arbitration so Philippine court decision on cases involving U.S. military authorities cannot be reversed.

-- Adoption of "Filipino First" policy in U.S. bases to prevent the discriminatory practices by U.S. military officials and personnel.

Gordon said that one counterplan the Philippines can adopt is the conversion of Subic Bay as commercial port facility for the country's trading partners from various parts of the world.

Shifting to the land problem in Olongapo, Gordon proposed that the city government should be empowered to develop specific plan areas for the benefit of the landless.

#### MARCOS MEETS WITH SUGAR PLANTERS, MILLERS

HK210435 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 85 pp 1, 14

[Text] Sugar planters and millers went to Malacanang yesterday to appeal to President Marcos to set up a single private corporation to market domestic and export sugar.

The 1,000 delegates told the President that this would be a last-ditch effort to stop the collapse of the sugar industry. They said that the government policy to allow millers, planters, and traders to engage freely in the buying and selling of sugar could bring about cutthroat competition, resulting in further losses to the industry. They pointed out that this is all the more likely considering the sugar surplus being anticipated.

The sugar men also told the president of their difficulties in getting loans for planting and milling. They said that a unified trading organization would enable all sectors of the industry to accrue bank financing. Such a set-up would also ensure stable prices, they said.

The President said that the sugar men, while requesting him to organize the Philippine Sugar Marketing Corp. (Philsuma), are also asking for this corporation to unify sugar trading. It was pointed out that the Philsuma was designed to be the sole agency to export sugar, as well as to engage in domestic sugar trading on a non-exclusive basis.

Mr. Marcos said that the corporation requested by the sugar men would market both export and domestic sugar. They would also like to be authorized to secure financial backing from the banks for their planting and milling. Among those mentioned for the proposed Philsuma board, the President said, is Fred Elizalde, who is a sugar miller.

The President said he welcomed the sugarmen's marketing plan, but he told them of the government's policy of deregulation in sugar trading as part of the country's commitments to its foreign creditors. He told the sugar representatives that he will ask his economic managers to take the matter up with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

According to the sugar men, there is an anticipated surplus of 300,000 metric tons this cropyear. They expressed apprehension that if this surplus were to be sold on a free-for-all basis, the prices will be depressed and result in more losses to sugar farmers and millers. The sugar men told the President during the meeting that because of the lack of financing, many farmers are already late in their planting for the next sugar crop.

The formation of Philsuma, the dismantling of Nasutra [National Sugar Trading Corporation], and the reorganization of the Philsucom [Philippine Sugar Commission], its mother company, into a purely regulatory body are among the major policy changes committed by the government to the IMF. The turnover of Nasutra to Philsuma is among major reforms in the agricultural sector required by the IMF and the World Bank as a condition for further financial assistance to the Philippines.

#### PAPER REPORTS ON RESCHEDULING OF JAPANESE LOANS

HK191007 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Nov 85 p 6

[Text] Japan yesterday agreed to reschedule 160-billion yen (\$780-million) in debts owed by the Philippines.

The foreign loan restructuring came amidst Japanese demands for the Philippine Government to undertake economic reforms, apparently fearful that the package aid would be siphoned away from economic plans and into the political campaign.

The newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN recently reported that Japanese Government officials, wary of political instability in the Philippines made "unusually" strong requests to the First Lady, Mrs Imelda Marcos, when she stopped over in Tokyo two weeks ago on the way home from a globe-girdling tour, that her husband's government institute democratic reforms. ASAHI said the Japanese official's words fell short of the stern warning voiced by the U.S. Government. The Japanese Government has refrained from linking the grant of financial assistance to political demands, but diplomatic observers say there were strong hints of diplomatic pressure.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Mrs Marcos that he hoped the Philippine Government would carry out domestic reforms. Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said he expected Japan's huge aid package to be used "efficiently," according to the ASAHI report.

Covered by the rescheduling agreement were export-related loans with a maturity of one year or more due between January 1985 and June 1986. The loans will be rescheduled over 10 years.

Japan is the Philippines' second biggest economic partner after the U.S. It has lagged behind the U.S. and more than 10 European countries in rolling over foreign official debts based on a policy adopted by the Paris Club (a grouping of creditor-government) in December 1984 yet. A rescheduling of at least 50 percent of all maturing governmental loans from January to June 1986 was a condition imposed by the commercial creditors for the release of the second portion of the P935 million new money facility contracted last May. The ASAHI report, by-lined by Masaharu Niihara, said the requests sent through Mrs Marcos "was as far as government leaders would go in their efforts to influence the political situation in the Philippines where a large amount of Japanese investment is at stake."

Portions of the report distributed by ASAHI NEWS SERVICE follows. A high-ranking Foreign Ministry official said Japan is not in a position, unlike the United States, to pressure the Philippines. Much of this is blamed on the Japanese occupation and atrocities committed during World War II. Many Filipinos are still staunchly anti-Japanese. The official, who requested anonymity, explained that Filipinos would accept criticism from the United States more easily because they are pro-American. The Philippines has received 466 billion yen (\$2.2 billion) in government loans from Japan since 1969. The Japanese also count another \$550 million in war reparations as aid.



FLOUR MILLS THREATENED BY FLOUR IMPORTS

HK190417 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 18 Nov 85 p 2

[By Julie C. del Castillo]

[Text] Flour mills may be forced to stop production and go into flour trading if the flour imports of bakers threaten the viability of the P1,500-million flour industry.

In an interview with BUSINESS DAY, Felix K. Maramba Jr., president of the Philippine Association of Flour Millers, Inc. (Pafmil), said the possibility of the mills' abandoning flour production in favor of trading is not remote if prices of "legitimate" imports would make locally produced flour uncompetitive. Maramba however warned that such a decision by the mills would have serious implications on the investments and labor not only in the industry but also in other sectors allied to flour milling. He added it would also severely affect the supply of wheat-based products for other industries, particularly the poultry and livestock sectors which depend on the mills for the brand and pollard component of animal feeds.

A major concern among millers now is that the bakers' newly formed marketing arm, Philippine Bakers, Inc. (Philbake), has been importing processed flour instead of wheat. Philbake was authorized by the National Food Authority (NFA) to import 35,000 metric tons of flour from West Germany and another 5,800 tons from Japan. The NFA granted Philbake a total of seven import permits long before the agency allowed the mills to purchase their wheat requirements from foreign suppliers last Oct. 18 despite the mills' repeated requests for an import license in the past few months.

With the liberalization of wheat imports, the country's total requirements of about 850,000 long tons have also been divided equally between Philbake and Pafmil. The NFA however has authorized total imports of only some 700,000 long tons for 1986. While they expected a 5 percent increase in wheat utilization previously, millers are now left with only about 350,000 long tons to process for the entire 1986. (The mills anticipated they would improve their wheat usages once imports are liberalized importations in past years have been controlled by the NFA). In the years of NFA control, the flour milling industry operated at an average 65 percent capacity. However with Philbake importing flour (instead of wheat) and with the mills' wheat allocation from total imports cut to less than half of last year's figure, it is expected that the industry's capacity utilization would be reduced to only 28.44 percent.

The country's eight mills have an estimated workforce of some 3,000 workers, who are directly involved in milling activities. These do not include other employees in the mills' other operations. Maramba said it would be "impossible" for the mills to continue to hold on to all of their milling employees if the firms would not be able to get their full wheat requirements. "There would be no other recourse but for us to lay off some of these people," he said, adding that millers would not have problems about wheat shortfalls if Philbake could import the commodity.

Computations show that with low capacity use, the industry may have to reduce its milling workforce by about 2,160 because of imminent massive shutdowns. As of 1980 (the latest available data), National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) figures show that there were about 109 operating feedmills that depended on the flour milling industry for their raw material requirements.

Poultry raisers as of that year were estimated by the NCSO to number 18,846,116 registered enterprises, while hog raisers totaled 1,411,494 and cattle raisers 458,662.

Data also show that the mills turned out a total of 215, 031 long tons of bran and pollard, with an estimated import value (at 1982 prices) of about \$32.7 million from January to December 1982.

#### VIRATA DISCUSSES DECLINING TAX REVENUES

HK191511 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 19 Nov 85 p 8

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata said Saturday tax revenues as a percentage of the gross national product (GNP) have been declining steadily due to poor collections and tax dodging. As a result, tax revenues are expected to fall further to 10 and-a-half percent of GNP next year, down from the average of 13 percent during the last few years. Poor tax collection has told heavily on the national budget, explaining why next year's budgetary allocations have improved by only one percent, he told the 11th Philippine Business Conference at the Cebu Plaza Hotel in Cebu City.

However, Virata admitted that the resulting tight budget for next year would keep inflation under control and interest rates at levels low enough to encourage borrowing. "Many tax laws are being avoided and this contributes to low tax collections," Virata said. But the government, he said, will continue to improve tax collection methods and be more strict in implementing tax laws so that government coffers are replenished with more funds for its various projects. Tax exemption totalling P4 billion every year also contribute to the fall of tax revenue, Virata said

#### MARCOS APPROVES BANK'S SURVIVAL PLAN

HK210427 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 20 Nov 85 p 8

[By Juanito Vicencio]

[Text] Top Government sources disclosed yesterday President Marcos has approved a rehabilitation plan for the Development Bank of the Philippines [DBP] submitted by DBP Chairman Cesar Zalamea on Nov. 4.

The rehabilitation plan calls for the transfer of the DBP's non-performing assets to any government agency or corporation willing to receive and manage the disposition of such assets. The DBP's proposal also specifically asked the president to reject the plan calling for the merger of the DBP with the Philippine National Bank [PNB]

Top government sources said the DBP proposal was hand-carried personally by government counsel Mariano Lazaro. Sources also disclosed the president approved the DBP plan with a handwritten note that the concept for the bank's rehabilitation is "acceptable." This approval by the president on the DBP plan will douse cold water on another plan being prepared by a study group led by Armand Fabella, chairman of the reorganization commission. The rehabilitation plan would make DBP a smaller unit than it is today after the P71 billion worth of nonperforming assets are written off from the books of the DBP. This plan also calls for a top-to-bottom reorganization, both in form and functions which will be limited to small and medium accounts.

To be severely affected by the DBP's restructuring are some of the bank's biggest departments such as the special projects group which has under it six departments handling most of the bank's non-performing assets. The DBP's acquired assets department may also be abolished in the process or transferred to the government agency or corporation which will handle the disposition of DBP assets. Insiders, however, welcomed the scheme, adding that it is better than a merger because the latter plan would render thousands of DBP employees jobless outright. Some said the DBP reorganization could possibly cut in half its present size of about 6,000 workforce. However, it is acceptable to many DBP employees because they expect to be absorbed by the government agency or corporation into which the DBP's non-performing assets will be transferred.

Earlier, Prime Minister Cesar Virata disclosed a plan calling for the establishment of a new government corporation that will be charged with handling the non-performing assets of both the DBP and PNB.

#### STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES 'MOST DIFFICULT PERIOD'

HK210417 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 20 Nov 85 p 21

[Text] The Philippine stock market is going through its most difficult period, badly affected by the deteriorating condition of the economy, Robert Cuyiuto Jr., president of the Manila stock exchange [MSE] and of the Philippine Association of Securities Brokers and Dealers, told the fourth East Asian Stock Exchanges conference in Bangkok, Thailand recently. He reported that stock market activities and price movements hugged their historic lows with the mining sector, which has always been the barometer of stock trading activities, reaching its lowest in 17 years as measured by the MSE mining average.

Many stockbrokers have closed shop and suspended operation on account of the prolonged market slump. At the Makati stock exchange, it was reported, only 31 stockbrokerage houses are still in operation out of 50 previous members. At the Manila stock exchange 32 are still operating out of 50 previous members. This shows that 31 stockbrokerage houses have closed shop.

Cuyiuto reported that transactions at the Manila stock exchange during the period January to August this year totalled 5,076 billion shares, down by 21 percent from the 6,422 billion for the same period last year. Aggregate peso value of transactions amounted to P680 million, an increase of 28 percent from that of the same period last year.

Commercial-industrial shares accounted for 79 percent of the value turn over generating P539 million while the mining sector and oil issues accounted for P136 million and P9.5 million or 20 percent and one percent, respectively.

At the Makati bourse, the situation was not any better. Total volume for the same eight-month period amounted to 2,318 billion shares compared to 2,091 billion last year. Total value amounted to P142 million as against P437 million for the same period last year. He also noted that 16 listed companies were delisted in 1985.

In a position paper, the two stock exchanges have asked the President to reconsider P.D. [Presidential Decree] No. 1959 signed Oct. 10, 1984 which increased the tax rates applicable to the securities business.



The tax rates increased by this decree were as follows: -- percentage tax on stock-brokers -- from 6.0 percent to 7.0 percent of gross receipts; -- percentage tax on dealers in securities -- from 5 percent to 6 percent.

#### MERGERS ENCOURAGED AS IMPORT BARRIERS LIFTED

HK220617 Hong Kong AFP in English 0537 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 22 (AFP) -- The Philippine Government will encourage company members and buyouts to "rationalize" industries affected by the impending liberalization of imports, the Ministry of Trade and Industry said today. Manila is set to lift import barriers by January 1 on 1,303 items in a dozen key categories to comply with conditions imposed by foreign creditors.

Local businessmen have sought a general deferment of the liberalization program to allow them to recover first from a two-year-old economic crisis. Ministry spokesman Don Reyes told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the lifting of import barriers may be deferred for some sectors for up to a year more but the government's policy was industry rationalization. "There are too many small firms. Therefore, if there is foreign competition, you will be beaten," the spokesman said. He added that import controls may be maintained on a "case to case" basis for a few industries but stressed that the liberalization program was already two years late and "we are already committed."

The BUSINESS DAY newspaper today said rationalization meant "encouraged" mergers of existing firms within a sector, or buyouts of smaller firms by the biggest one in every sector. It also said deferment requests were rejected. The affected sectors include chemicals, iron and steel, food processing, pulp and papers, tires and textiles. Imports of these products totalled 950 million dollars in 1983. A financial crisis starting late that year forced Manila to drastically limit imports.

#### DEBT RESTRUCTURING AGREEMENT SIGNING DELAYED

HK200301 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The signing of the restructuring agreement between the Central Bank and its foreign creditor banks has been reset to December 4 due to certain problems. The delay in the signing has resulted in the postponement of the start of the restructuring of debts maturing between the period October 17, 1983 and December 31 of next year. The restructuring consists of two tranches. The first tranche covers debts maturing within the period October 17, 1983 to December 31, 1985. The second tranche includes maturities falling between January 1st next year and December 31 next year.

#### TFD SAYS 600 POLITICAL PRISONERS HELD IN CAMPS

HK201517 Hong Kong AFP in English 1456 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 20 (AFP) -- Nearly 600 political prisoners are being held in scores of military camps, prisons and hospitals across the Philippines, a Roman Catholic Church office said here today. Task Force Detainees (TFD) said in a report that half of the prisoners were being held in Mindanao, the large southern island where a communist insurgency led by the New People's Army (NPA) is most advanced.

TFD, a human rights agency set up by local religious superiors, said that of the national figure of 599, 495 were men while 104 were women. A total 304 were in Mindanao, 63 in Metro Manila, 177 in other parts of the island of Luzon, and 55 in the central islands, TFD said.

Defense Ministry spokesman Silvestre Afable did not dispute the figures, saying the official total was "over 500," but reiterated the official stand that the prisoners were "public order violators" jailed for specific offenses and not for their political beliefs.

TFD said only 46 were sentenced so far for such offenses as subversion, rebellion, illegal possession of firearms or arson, while the rest were uncharged, undergoing trial, or held despite acquittal or dismissal of charges. President Ferdinand Marcos is empowered to summarily detain suspected dissidents even without formal court charges. A TFD spokesman said its figures were gathered until September 30 but maintained that they were essentially unchanged since recently reported prisoner releases took place before the cutoff date.

#### BULACAN OPPOSITION BLOCS AGREE TO JOIN FORCES

HK190515 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 17 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] The feuding Santos and Mercado blocs in Bulacan have agreed to bury the hatchet and join forces with other Opposition groups in the province so as to present a united front and ensure the victory of the NUC [National Unification Council] standard-bearers for president and vice-president in the special elections early next year.

To facilitate the merger, former NPC [National Power Corporation] director Ravenal "Baby" G. Santos, who now leads the political forces of the late Gen. Alejo S. Santos, agreed to recognize MP Rogaciano Mercado as titular head of the Bulacan Opposition. At the same time, the young Santos, who is a civil engineer, alerted all the political leaders of his late father on working as one man with other Opposition groups in support of Cory Aquino or Doy Laurel, the frontrunners as presidential bet of the Opposition. MP Arturo Tolentino looms as a possible dark horse.

Both Santos and Mercado said that if the Opposition could make Mercado a run-away top-notch in the May '84 Batasan polls, displacing KBL stalwarts Ministers Blas F. Ople, Jesus Hipolito, and Teodulo Natividad at the top, then the Bulacan Opposition can now ensure the victory of the Opposition presential standard-bearer over reelectionist President Ferdinand Marcos.

Santos disclosed that the Opposition will wage a house-to-house campaign in the province, bringing all issues against President Marcos directly to the people. He added that he believed along with certain political analysts that Cory Aquino and Doy Laurel can beat President Marcos in an honest, fair, clean, and orderly elections.

#### ARMY CAPTURES NPA COMMANDER IN MINDORO OCCIDENTAL

HK191421 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Nov 85 p 11

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Camp Nakar, Lucena City -- A commander of New People's Army operating in Mindoro Occ, was captured together with his aide after a brief encounter with men of Capt. Antonio Povida last Saturday in barangay Alibog, Magsaysay.

Lt. Col. Virgillio Odulio, Mindoro Occ. PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, informed Brig. Gen. Andres Ramos, RUC-RECOM [Regional Unified Command] 4 chief, identified the captured NPA man as "Commander Rico" and his aide as "Ka Benjie." According to Colonel Odulio, he received information about the presence of an armed man in barangay Alibog and sent his intelligence officer Capt. Antonio Povica to check. As they neared a house where the rebels were reportedly staying, the latter fired at the troopers. The troopers returned fire, hitting Ka Benjie. The others escaped but the commander was captured.

After the interrogation of "Commander Rico," more hideouts were raided by men of the 268th PC Company under 1st Lt. Romeo Dullas. Commander Rico, according to Colonel Odulio, is the No. 2 man of the NPA in Mindoro Occ.

### 3 SOLDIERS KILLED IN NPA ATTACK ON ARMY OUTPOST

HK191525 Hong Kong AFP in English 1516 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Manila, Nov 19 (AFP) -- Some 100 leftist insurgents killed three soldiers in an attack on a military outpost in the northern Philippine province of Kalinga Apayao, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported here today. The agency said that troops manning the outpost near Luna town had repulsed the New People's Army (NPA) attack Saturday. It said that two guerrillas had been either killed or wounded, but that the guerrillas had taken their casualties with them when they retreated. The agency quoted the military commander in the region as having said that some 100 NPA guerrillas, some armed with machineguns, had mounted the attack. The town is 400 kilometers (240 miles) north of here. The military casualties included a captain and a second lieutenant.

Acting Armed Forces chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos is to inspect the area tomorrow, the agency added. However, military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the report.

The NPA, estimated to be 15,000 strong, is the armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines.

### ARMED FORCES CHIEF VISITS KALINGA-APAYAO

HK200445 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Acting Armed Forces Chief Fidel Ramos is visiting Kalinga-Apayao today. General Ramos will inspect military contingents in the province including the besieged PC [Philippine Constabulary] command post in the [words indistinct]. The command post was attacked last Saturday by 100 heavily armed NPA terrorists, killing [words indistinct] and wounding 2 other troopers. Reports said that the NPA's also suffered two casualties who were carried away by their comrades when they withdrew. The reports said that terrorists surrounded the detachment and, with the use of megaphones, called upon the troopers to surrender. Instead of giving up however the troops engaged the terrorists in a fierce gun battle, forcing the enemy to retreat.

### 20 NPA REBELS KILLED OR WOUNDED IN CLASH

HK210329 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] About 20 New People's Army rebels were killed or wounded during an encounter with government troopers in Saklit, Sagnga, Mountain Province. Reports indicated that one soldier was killed and four others were wounded in the firefight. The slain soldier was identified as Sergeant Prudencio Reyes of the 1st General Headquarters Battalion. The wounded troopers were not immediately identified.



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